The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,837 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1886.

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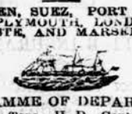
SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th Nov.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SLAM	3041	500	H. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	3113	600	M. de Horne	3rd Dec.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASHAM	3698	500	J. F. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3400	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	W. I. Nantes	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2339	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Allen	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240.
,, ,, Marseilles ,, 320, ,, 250.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

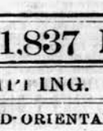
Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BERMUDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bazoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th Nov.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	500	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	L. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500 500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Bazoon House 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1885. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. WERNETH HALL	3,100	300	T. Collin 4,
,,	,,	,,	20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S Line of Steamers. The s. s. "MERKA," due here on the 8th instant, will sail for Zanzibar on the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

Khoja Mohola, Out-of-Fort.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "C MMILLA," 872 tons on FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 15th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jaad, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,954 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA" 2,073 ,, on or about 8th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, November 8, 1886. Agents.

TO ACCOUNTANTS!

WANTED for a large Manufacturing Business up-country a thoroughly Competent, European, Eurasian or Native Accountant. A good salary will be given to a fully Competent, Steady and Hardworking man. None others need apply.

Address "E.," care of this paper.

WANTED—A CLERK for the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Qualifications—

Thorough knowledge of English. Must be well acquainted with the Financial and Account Codes, and able to note and draft. Salary Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150.

Apply to FIRST ASSISTANT AGENT to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to

MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

INDIAN XMAS.

CARDS III. SERIES—Just published in 6 different Designs, each Card with an Indian View, Flower and Bird. Prices: I. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. III. series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5; 12 Cards, Rs. 9. Published only by the BASEL MISSION BOOK and TRACT DEPOSITORY, MANGALORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett.	—BALE—	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem 200 Bales		175 Bales
Measurement per bale 7' 6"		9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale 6 lbs.		7 lbs.

Apply to

A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1886, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company made up to 30th September 1886.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. D. Gostling as a Director of the Company.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday the 6th to Monday the 15th November 1886.

G. W. READ & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th November, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

"REDUCTION IN PRICES."

TREACHER and Co. have now the pleasure of informing their numerous Customers that the full benefit of the slight improvement in Exchange has enabled them to make a CORRESPONDING REDUCTION in their Store and Wine Catalogues now issued:—

HAMS AND BACON.

	Rs. a.
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb.	0 15
Ham, Boneless, Cooked, in tins, 4 to 6 lbs., per lb.	1 6
Ham, Boiled, 2-lb. tins, each	1 8
Wiltshire Bacon, Flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb.	0 13
Ditto in cut, per lb.	0 14
Ditto in tins, of about 2 and 4lbs. each, per lb.	1 3

BUTTER AND LARD.

Choicest Danish Butter, in 1-lb. tins, per tin	1 5
Hog's Lard, in 1-lb. tins	1 0

CHEESE.

Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	0 12
Ditto in cut	0 13
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only), per lb.	0 12
Cheddar, in tins, of about 2 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1
Gruyere, in tins, of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1
Parmasan, grated, in large bottles, each	1 2

TONGUES.

American cooked Tongues, per tin	2 8
Do. Lunch do. per tin	1 10
Sandringham Lunch do. per tin	1 0
Ox-Tongues, dried in tins, each	5 2
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table in tins, each	5 6
Do. Prime Pick-nick, per tin	2 2
Do. Paysandu, per tin	2 0
Ox-Cheek, collared, per tin	0 13

PRESERVED FISH.

Anchovies, in Oil, per bottle	0 12
Caviare, real Russian, per tin	1 5
Cod Fish, 1-lb. tins	0 9
Do. Roes, fresh	0 10
Digby Chicks	0 11
Haddock, fresh, 1-lb. tins	0 9
Do. Finnon, per tin	0 11
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin	0 11
Herrings, fine, fresh	0 6
Do. Kippered	0 11
Do. A la Sardine, small tins	0 12
Do. Red, selected fish	1 0
Do. in Fennel Sauce, per tin	0 12
Do. in Tomato Sauce, per tin	0 12
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon, per tin	1 6
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad, per tin	0 9
Mackerel, fine, fresh, per tin	0 8
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0 14
Do. American, pint tins, per tin	0 8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0 11
Salmon, fresh, American, 1-lb. tins, per tin	0 9
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's, 1-lb. tins, per tin	1 3
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins, per tin	0 7
Do. do. double tins, per tin	0 11
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's, per tin	1 3
Sprats, dried, per tin	0 13
Turbot, fresh, per tin	0 12
Whitebait, Real Blackwell, per tin	1 1
Yarmouth, Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0 15

FRENCH PATES.

	Rs. a.
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) / Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux) / Snipe (Pate de Becassines) / Woodcock (Pate de Becasses)	Truffled ... 3 0
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras)	Without Truffles, large tin... 2 12
	Truffled, small tin ... 1 8

SAUSAGES.

Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's,	per tin 0 15
Do. do. large size	do. do. 1 11
Bologna do.	do. do. 1 4
Cambridge do.	do. do. 0 15
Pork do.	do. do. 0 15
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's	do. 0 12
Do. do. small tin,	do. do. 0 7
Norfolk Sausages	do. do. 0 11
Irish do. Shamrock brand	do. 0 12

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, per tin	1 4
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin	2 2
Do. finest Californian, per tin	1 4
Carrots, English, per tin	0 6
French Beans (Harricot Verts), per tin	0 9
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetables, per tin	0 10
Mushrooms, preserved, ½-lb. tins	0 7
Do, do. 1-lb. do.	0 12
Do. Black, Leicestershire, per tin	0 12
Peas, English, per tin	0 7
Petit Pois (Au Naturel), per tin	0 9
Parsnips, English, per tin	0 7
Turnips, do., per tin	0 6
Chollet's compressed Vegetables, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3 12
Truffles, in bottles, per bottle	1 10
Mixed Vegetables, compressed	1 2

JAMS.

Apricot / Cherry / All otherkinds, per tin	0 9
	0 7

MARMALADE AND HONEY.

Orange Marmalade, Keiller's, 1-lb. tins	0 6
Do. Cairn's Home-made, 1 lb. tins	0 9
Narbonne Honey, per bottle	0 12

TABLE SAUCES.

Worcester, Treacher & Co.'s, pints	0 12
(This fine Sauce commands a large sale, and is rapidly superseding all other Sauces.)	
Worcestershire, Lea and Perrins ½-pints	0 11
Reading Cock's pints	1 3
Harvey's (by Lazemby)	
Burgess's Essence of Anchovies ½-pints	0 11
Treacher's do. do. pints	1 2

CAPER'S OLIVES.

Caper's Real French ½-pints each	0 8
pints	0 12
Olives, Spanish, pints	0 13
Do. French ½-pints	0 6
pints	0 10

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Importers of Provisions and Oilman's Stores. Every Article Guaranteed.

A COMPARISON OF PRICES IS INVITED. COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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STATIONERY. STATIONERY.

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By Winsor and Newton.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND SURVEYORS' REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
By Elliott Bros. and W. F. Stanley.

*** Case of Drawing Instruments from Rs. 12 to Rs. 185 always on hand.

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By J. H. Steward.

ANEROID BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, POCKET SUN-DIALS,

CHUBB'S CASH, PAPER, DESPATCH AND DEED BOXES,

WRITING AND STATIONERY CASES AND DESPATCH BOXES,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND FRAMES,

PLAYING CARDS, MENU CARDS, BALL PROGRAMME CARDS,

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, BLOTTING CASES, JEWEL CASES,
And other Leather Goods.

MORDAN'S GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY PENCIL CASES,

PRAYER BOOKS, AND CHURCH SERVICES,
In the most Elegant Bindings.

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By Frith and Lalla Deen Diyal of Indore.

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BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
A large and well-selected Stock always on hand

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XMAS CARDS.
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THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

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RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

MACONACHIE'S
DIGBY CHICKS.

DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST.

MILD AND EXTREMELY RELISHING.

Per tin (containing seven fish), Annas 9 only.

Many other kinds of Choice Fish in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS,

PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH.
Packing in Tin-Lined Case, Rs. 25

TRICHORD SEMI-GRANDS
RS. 1,300, NETT CASH.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5. MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperia' gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC **** do.	,, 36 0	,, 70 0
COGNAC *** do.	,, 32 0	,, 62 0
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SHERRY, Manzanilla	,, 22 8	,, 43 0
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JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	,,	,, 3 0
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BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LESSEE AND MANAGER ..... Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.

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ROYAL MARIONETTES,
POSITIVELY THE LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
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TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESSDAY,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE,
INTRODUCING NOVELTIES, EFFECTS AND
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BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
NEW SCENERY, GRAND AND WONDERFUL
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All the latest Songs and Music, the whole forming a most attractive and pleasing NIGHT'S Entertainment.

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Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE LAST DAY PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY NEXT, AT 3-30.

Children, half price, Schools and Families at reduced rates.

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IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE WIDOWS' HOME,
Convent of Jesus and Mary, Byculla.
ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH,
ALEILAT, OR THE CHALLENGE,
(A Drama in Three Acts.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH,
THE FLOWER QUEEN, OR THE CORONATION OF THE ROSE,
(A Cantata in Two Parts.)
Performed by the young ladies of the Convent Schools of Parell, the Fort, and Clare Road.
Tickets—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. To be had of Messrs. Soundy and Co; Rose and Co; and the *Examiner Press*.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1886.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
IN AID OF LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. the VICEROY and the COUNTESS of DUFFERIN
AND
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY REAY.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
"HOME."

In which the following Ladies and Gentlemen will appear:—
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Seats can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16. Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4.

THE HEAD QUARTERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB are established at Byculla, Bombay, from the 1st instant.

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PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

THIS preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.

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BAEL-FRUIT CONFECTION.

THIS palatable and agreeable preparation is made from the fruit, preserving all its medicinal properties, for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Disorders of the Bowels. It is much more liked and easily taken by Children than other preparations of the fruit.

Per tin, Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
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"FOSTER-MOTHER" FEEDER.
A new bottle on Hydrostatic Principles.

Its ADVANTAGES are,—
Simplicity, Cleanliness, and close Resemblance in action to the mother's breast.
Cannot Leak.
Ocasions no fatigue or danger of choking, to the infant's slightest pressure of the lips causes a flow of milk as from a fountain. No possibility of sucking air through the tubes.
Largely RECOMMENDED by the MEDICAL PROFESSION and all MOTHERS who had tried them.

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Do. No. 2, Ans. 14.

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COOPER MADON'S
COMPOUND ESSENCE OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Compound is ranked by the Medical Profession as the most certain of Alteratives and Depuratives, having the Power of removing from the blood those Humours or Principles, which disturb its purity, directing them toward natural excretory channels. It is used with marked advantage in Chronic Affections of the Skin, Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, Eruptive and Skin Diseases, such as Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumours, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Chronic Rheumatism and Eruptions, arising from any cause or impurities of Blood. It forms a Powerful Alterative for the renovation of the Blood, and for the restoration of Tone and Strength to the system when debilitated by Disease.

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Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
QUADRILLE PARTY.

OWING to the success of the Quadrille Party held last FRIDAY, at the Hotel de Europe, 44 Parel Road, Byculla, by general request, another will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, Rs. 2.
Dancing at 9 p.m.
A Splendid String Band will be in attendance.

T. A. M. C.

THE s. s. CROWN OF ARRAGON, has ARRIVED from GLASGOW with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 8, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that MUNIAR MAHOMED BOVUNJEE and SUCOOR BOVUNJEE have CONTRACTED to SELL to HAPOOBHAI KUKUL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Mansukhlal and Damodar at their office in Meadow-street, No. 107, within 14 days hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any Claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1886.

All that piece of Fazendari land whereof Fazendars are Hoosein Mahamed and Aboodein Mahomed, containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 101, and now under Ward No. 71 and Street No. 319-21, situate lying and being on the east side of Nagdevi Street, or commonly called Barbhaya Mohulla, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Muniar Mahomed Bovunjee and Sucoor Bovunjee and their tenants and bounded on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Nagdevi Street, or commonly called Barbhaya Mohulla, on or towards the north by the property of formerly of Chund Peeroo Mahomed and now of Beg Mahomed and on or towards the south by the property of Syed Hoossain.

MANSUKHLAL AND DAMODAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED.—A MANAGER to take charge of a General Merchant's Shop. Apply to B., "" care of this paper.

WANTED,—A SITUATION for a European Governess at once. All accomplishments. Apply to Mrs. Stewart, Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency.

PORTABLE HARMONIUM, Musical-Boxes, Ariston, Herophon, Banjos, Guitars, Fiddles, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, &c., and Piano Music, at B. S. Ramchunder and Co; No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

FOR SALE,—A very stylish and roomy VICTORIA, nearly new, built under Supervision of Owner, with Chesnut Arab Horse and Harness complete. To be seen at STEPHENS & SONS, at two hours notice.

ON VIEW.—The late Mr. A. W. FORDE'S valuable household furniture, Rose's sympathetic Pianoforte, a single-poled tent, &c., to be sold at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, on Thursday, 11th November.

A NOVELTY IN CAPS—We have a small consignment of Travelling Caps of various shapes made from the bark of the African Palm, for Lightness and Comfort they are unsurpassed. All sizes in stock, price Rs. 3.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the most accurate, reliable, simple and light running Machines in the world. They have taken the first price more than 200 times in all the great Exhibitions of the world. For cash or on hire. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

WANTED—A NATIVE CLERK, with a special knowledge of Accounts. Apply, in own handwriting, to "G.," care of this paper.

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BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gaiety Theatre, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 6, Rampart Row.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Gruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN M. HOME & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, in Plush and Leather, very acceptable Presents; a choice selection of Leather Writing Desks, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TO LET at MATHERAN—The "KEEP-SAKE," commanding a beautiful View and near the Band. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Edenne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Finest Ernnenthal—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

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STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
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AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
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BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	per pair	Rs.	11 8
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WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	"		2 8

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PER MONTH.
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PIANOFORTES
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COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
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THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

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BY
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT
both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

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6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-SUR-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0
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From J. M. FABISTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
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Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
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From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
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From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
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F. Deesandler & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
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BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
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Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	" 40 0	" ...
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ...
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Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

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Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin 0 10
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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Re 1 8
Celery	" ...	" 0 12
French Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Pease for Soup	" ...	" 0 12

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, Aug. 15, 1886.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property.

As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.

Apply to
C. E. ASHBURNER,
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SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequele of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£200,690
" 1885	£288,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or admits, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,508 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurance) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
AYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 ...

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised,
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere of suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed

ASIATIC SOCIE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-Bunder 5-45.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Verneth Hall (s), from Liverpool ; Theophane (s), Cardiff ; Crown of Aragon (s), Glasgow ; Worsley Hall (s), Shields ; and Wingates (s), Middlesbro.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of October was 5,053, out of which 986 were new admissions, the daily average being 163.

LOST PROPERTY.—Syud Mahomed Hoosein Soostry, living at 2nd Street, Khetwady, reported that he dropped his purse on Sunday somewhere about Shaik Memon Street and 2nd Street, Bhoiwada. The purse contained a currency note for Rs. 100 and Rs. 12 in cash.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Vunora Kooshal, living at Dongree Street, reported that on Saturday night his house was entered by two of the back windows being forced open, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,062, were stolen from the premises. Inquiries are in progress.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mrs. Sheridan living in the Old Pensioners' Home, Gilder Street, reported the theft of Rs. 201 and a cotton sheet, on Saturday last. A Mahar servant, named Rama, whom complainant had engaged about five days ago, and who had absconded since the theft was discovered, is suspected, and a search is being made for him.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

Grand March	.....	Silver Trumpet	.....Viviani.
Grand Fantasia	..On Scotch Songs		..Madnen.
Valse	.....	Jubilee	.....Coote.
Entre Act No. 2	.....	Rosamunde	.....Schubert.
Valse	.....	Epigramme	.....Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY TO POONA ON A BICYCLE.—Two of the Bombay Ramblers, namely, Mr. Ingham and Mr. Gymer, have accomplished the feat of making their way from Bombay to Poona on wheels. Starting from the Fort at 3-10 on Saturday afternoon, they arrived at Dhapori at 7-30 on Sunday morning, and after partaking of a good breakfast, continued on the journey to Poona, where they arrived in good time. Another Rambler, Mr. Menist, who was on a new machine, accompanied Messrs. Ingham and Gymer as far as Tanna, when he returned.

A NEGLIGENT ACT.—Soorkea Baloo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of doing a rash and negligent act so as to endanger human life, and thereby causing injury to Sonoo Sorajee. On Saturday, at 4 p.m., the accused was shooting birds with a gun at Worlee, when a stray shot struck the complainant on the nose. He was taken to the hosital, where the shot was extracted. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's similar imprisonment.

PARSEES ASSAULTED BY BORAHS.—Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, solicitors, High Court, write to us as follows in regard to a report which appeared in our local colums under the heading of "Alleged Assault and Attempt to Cheat" :—The correct facts are these. Two Parsee assistants in the firm of Messrs. Khambatta and Company, charged three Borahs, namely, Noorbhoy Ghellabhoy, Abdool Hoosein Dawoodjee, and Nurmoodin Allibhoy, certain members, of the firm of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Company, with assault, and a counter charge of assault and using abusive and threatening language was preferred against the first complainant by Noorbhoy and Abdool Hoossain. Yesterday the cases were withdrawn by mutual consent, Messrs. Khambatta and Company undertaking not to interfere in the business of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Company, and Messrs. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Company giving a like undertaking not to interfere in the business of Messrs. Khambatta and Company. There was no charge against any one of 'attempting to cheat,' and it is to be regretted that your Reporter did not refer to the learned Magistrate's notes of the case in order to verify the report, which, it is evident, has been supplied by some one acting in antagonism to Messrs. Khambatta and Company."

MELEE AT WADI.—A serious case of assault by the Wadi Police is reported, and is being enquired into by the Railway authorities. It appears from as much of the story as is current, and from Driver Carroll's version, that a number of policemen clubbed together on the night of the 2nd instant, and got drunk within the station premises. The Railway shunter at Wadi, it is reported, molested a woman belonging to one of the police. Her cries attracted their attention, and all ran to see what the matter was, when the shunter decamped to the drivers' running bungalow followed by the policemen, who beat him very severely. Driver Carroll, who was in the bungalow at the time, hearing the disturbance, ran out to ascertain its cause, when the shunter cried for help, and Carroll without hesitation rushed into the melee with his fists as his only weapon of defence against the batons of the policemen. There were eight of the latter against Carroll and the shunter. The row attracted many to the spot, but none would interfere, and we hear that Carroll was very severely wounded. The occurrence was telegraphed to all the Railway authorities, and Carroll was brought into Secunderabad with a broken collar bone, and other wounds on his head and hands. We believe the Judicial Superintendent is making strict enquiries into the case, as this is not the only instance where Railway policemen have come into collision with the Railway employés and others.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

PARTNERSHIP FOR SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES.

CHARLES CONNORS *vs.* JOHN ANDERSON.

THE plaintiff claimed to have an account taken of the partnership dealings between him and the defendant under an agreement entered into in 1882 for the purchase of horses and ponies ; to recover what may be found due to him from the defendant, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff, who is residing at Stafford House, Chiswick, Middlesex ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the defendant, who is an inspecting veterinary surgeon residing at Poona.

The plaintiff's case was that, in November 1882, the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement for the purchase of horses and ponies ; and the plaintiff advanced Rs. 5,000 for the purpose. The plaintiff left India for England in 1883, and was informed by the defendant in a letter dated the 20th July in that year that the defendant had sold five horses and ponies for Rs. 4,950. The defendant, however, rendered no account of the sale of the remainder of the horses and ponies, or of the disbursement of the moneys realised by the sale, or of the profits and losses of the partnership.

The defence was that the defendant had always been ready and willing to render an account of the partnership, but he denied that his letter of the 1st November 1882 contained the whole of the terms of the partnership. Owing to his being ordered away on duty from one place to another, he was not in a position to make up the accounts prior to the filing of the suit. He, however, said that he and the plaintiff and their respective wives were on friendly terms ; and that the plaintiff was aware generally that the partnership had resulted in loss. The plaintiff did not carry out the terms of the agreement, in consequence whereof the defendant was put to much trouble and expense. Nothing whatever was now due on account of the partnership to the plaintiff ; and the defendant submitted that the suit, which was unnecessary and vexatious, should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Inverarity raised an issue as to whether the suit had been properly brought. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, had brought the suit under a power of attorney ; but it was contended that he could not properly do so, as the power had been given jointly to him and Mr. Conroy.

Mr. Russell, who appeared for the plaintiff, said he was not aware that such a point would be raised, and asked for a postponement till the afternoon, in order to look up the authorities.

His Lordship granted a postponement.

Later in the day, Mr. Russell cited authorities in support of his contention that the suit was properly instituted.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, on being examined by Mr. Russell, produced letters written to him by the plaintiff in October 1885.

Mr. Inverarity argued that the suit was not properly instituted, and his Lordship took time to consider his decision on the question raised.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at is. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR LOSS OF SIGHT.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, the case in which a carpenter, named Eduljee Sorabjee Mistri, sought to recover Rs. 2,000 from Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, L.M. and S., for injury alleged to have been caused to his eye, was resumed before Mr. Hart. The plaintiff conducted his own case ; and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff.

One of the witnesses called by the plaintiff was Dr. Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar, L.M. and S. He said the plaintiff came to his dispensary on the 13th August, when the examined his eyes. He found that his eye had been operated upon for the extraction of cataract. The sight had perished then. The loss of sight had been caused by inflammation.

The Judge : Was there anything to show what must have caused the inflammation ?

Witness : I cannot say how it was caused. There are various causes by which inflammation is produced. I could not give any opinion as to whether the operation in this case had been performed negligently or unskilfully. The patient had come to me sixteen days after the operation, and therefore I was not able to give any opinion on the point.

To Mr. Branson : After the operation is performed one of the tests of its success is to see if the patient can count the fingers ; and if the patient can do so, it proves that the operation has been successfully performed. Inflammation in about eight per cent. of cases, follows even a most successful operation, in spite of the utmost care. Pulling off the bandage from the eye is one of the best means of causing inflammation. For three days after the operation it is necessary for the patient to lie down on his back without moving his head or body.

The plaintiff asked how the blood came out of his eye after the operation had been performed.

Dr. Prabhakar replied that restlessness or removal of the bandage might cause a rupture of the blood-vessels.

Govind Nathoo, a carpenter, said he had been with the plaintiff to the infirmary, when they saw the defendant, who told the complainant that he might come after eight days, the other doctor (meaning Dr. DaGama), being not present at the time.

Shunkar Rama said he had been a patient in the infirmary, and had heard some row on one occasion going on in the anteroom. He did not know how it was caused, because he was in another room with a bandage over his eyes.

Cooverbai, the complainant's wife, said she was present when the operation was performed on her husband. She was at a distance of about 20 feet at the time. She saw surgical instruments in the hands of both Dr. DaGama and the defendant, but she and her husband were all along under the impression that Dr. DaGama was to extract the cataract. But the Parsee Doctor took out the cataract of the size of a big plum and threw it away. He removed the whole eyeball, and blood came out soon after the operation had been performed. Dr. DaGama at the time said something to the Parsee Doctor, when the latter hung down his head. (Laughter.)

The Judge : What do you mean by "eye-ball"?

Witness : The doctor took out the pupil of the eye. After the operation had been performed no one asked my husband to count fingers. Cataracts were successfully removed the same day by Dr. DaGama in the case of four of five other patients, and the Parsee Doctor had no business to meddle with the case of the complainant. The bandages had never been removed by the complainant, and he had remained motionless all the while he was there. I had my fears from the beginning that the pupil of the eye had been removed, but being helpless I kept quiet. Owing to the unskilful nature of the operation, we have been deprived of our bread. When I asked Dr. DaGama why he had entrusted my husband's case to an unskilful man, he replied, "What can I do ? The Parsee doctor is coming here to learn." Should people be allowed to learn at the expense of the poor ? The defendant has also plucked out the eyes of several other men. (A laugh.) My husband was never restless; he used to lie on his bed like a dead man. When we went to the defendant's house, he told his father that he had not performed the operation. His father reprimanded the defendant, and told him never more to meddle with the eyes of Parsees. (Laughter.) When we insisted that it was the defendant who was responsible for the operation, he said "Do what you can. Go to a court of law, if you like." His father sent us with an ayah a four-anna piece, but I disdainfully refused to accept the trifle. Dr. DaGama and the defendant had subsequently caused false reports to be published in the newspapers. The day after the operation, Dr. DaGama sent a sepoy to tell me that my husband's eye was destroyed by the Parsee doctor. (A laugh.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson : Dr. DaGama did not himself take part in the operation. He only applied water to my husband's eye, when blood came out of it. For two days after the performance of the operation, the Parsee doctor did not show his face at the infirmary. (A laugh.) When we went to his house he hid himself, on seeing us, in his room. (A laugh.) I meant to say that the defendant attended the infirmary for two days after the operation, and after that he did not show himself there for twelve days together. About 24 persons were present at the time the operation was performed in the present case.

Mr. Branson, on the close of the plaintiff's case, addressed a few words to the Court. He said with the most respect confixes that the plaintiff had never had anything like a case from the very commencement. Mr. Branson cited a couple of cases to show that the onus of proving his case lay upon the plaintiff, and the plaintiff had failed miserably in the attempt. No one going to a charitable dispensary had a right to dictate who should treat his case. In the present case the operation had been performed by the defendant, in conjunction with Dr. DaGama, and every care was taken that could possibly be taken. The defendant was a licentiate of medicine and surgery in the Bombay University, and had successfully operated in 40 or 50 cases of cataract. The defence would prove that the plaintiff was very restless and removed the bandage from off his eyes. The case was absolutely without foundation, and it was supported by the most malignant perjury on the part of the plaintiff and his wife. It would be for the Court to say whether criminal proceedings, should not be directed to be taken against the plaintiff and his wife. If, however, his Honour would not on his own motion direct the prosecution, an application would, in all probability, be made for sanction to prosecute these people. It was a monstrous thing that a charitable dispensary like this should be exposed to a malignant falsehood uttered simply for the purpose of extorting money. It was perfectly clear that the "friendly visit" to the defendant's father must have been made with such an object. The defendant used to attend the hospital after the operation had been performed, and to treat "that very ungrateful scoundrel."

Dr. DaGama, a licentiate of medicine of the Bombay University, and chief surgeon of the Bombay Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, said : The defendant has, like myself, made the eye his speciality, and he has been one of the honorary surgeons of the infirmary since the opening of the institution. There are also two other honorary surgeons,, Drs. Meherjeebhoy Setna and Burjorji Shroff, and they all attend by rotation. It is an absurd thing that patients should have a right to choose their own surgeon at a charitable dispensary.

Mr. Branson : Did the plaintiff raise any sort of objection to the defendant taking part in the operation.

A.—None whatever. The operation was performed with proper care and skill. From my experience of the defendant, I can say he is a skilful operator. I do not remember having made use of any such expression as "too far." I never had any occasion to do so, the operation having been successfully performed. After the operation, the usual finger test was applied in the present case, and the plaintiff was able to count the fingers. The plaintiff was warned not to move in his bed or to remove the bandage. The day after the operation, when I went to see the plaintiff, his wife told me that he could not be kept quiet and motionless in his bed, and that the bandage had been removed in the night. I attribute the inflammation to these two causes. I told the plaintiff that he had spoiled the eye with his own hands. I did not, of course, send any sepoy to tell the plaintiff's wife that her husband's eye had been destroyed.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by the plaintiff, with the result that he repeated in substance all that he had stated in his examination-in-chief. As to the plaintiff having taken off the bandage from his eye, and left his bed, the witness said he had been informed to that effect by servants employed at the infirmary.

At the conclusion of Dr. DaGama's evidence, his Honour said there was no use carrying the case any further. In proceeding to deliver judgment, his Honour said this was one of those cases in which the natural feeling of humanity was, to a certain extent, brought into conflict with one's sense of justice. One could not but be sorry for and sympathize with a man in the position of the plaintiff. He was an old man in a humble rank of life, and was entirely dependant on his labour as an artisan for his livelihood. In regard to his eyes, he had, of course, suffered a very serious loss ; but whatever sympathy one might extend to him for his misfortune, the Court could not but feel that the action he had taken was wholly unnecessary. The plaintiff did not seem to realize for himself that although he might suffer, and feel a great deal of sorrow, for the loss of his sight, that did not justify him in bringing wholesale charges against people who had done their best to assist him. What appeared to have happened in the present case was that the operation was performed by a competent person, possessing the necessary amount of skill, and was performed, as the Court believed, quite successfully. The plaintiff complained, in the first instance, that he was not operated upon by Dr. DaGama, but by Dr. Framjee. As to that, the answer, of course, was clear that if he chose to go to a charitable dispensar to be operated upon for nothing, he could not pick and choose from among the operator's, but must be bound by the rules and procedure of the charity of which he availed himself of. If it had so happened that Dr. Framjee and some other doctor in place of Dr. DaGama had been present on the day the operation was performed, the plaintiff could not have have anything particular to complain of. But in his case, Dr. Da Gama had performed the operation, in conjunction with Dr. Framjee. The plaintiff did not show that the operation had been wrongly conducted by these two gentlemen. He could not prove any default on their part, which caused the loss of his sight. His Honour considered that on the plaintiff's own evidence almost the case had been proved against him. Certain suggestions had, indeed, been made, as to want of skill, want of qualification, and so forth, on the part of the operating surgeon, and I thought it would be just as well to go into the defendant's case to the extent of having a contradiction on that point. The plaintiff had failed entirely to show that the loss of his sight was occasioned by any want of skill or qualification on the part of those entrusted with the operation. There was, moreover, evidence, which, his Honour said, he should be inclined to believe in preference to that of the plaintiff, and that evidence proved affirmatively that the loss of sight was caused by his own fault. His Honour did not think it necessary to go on with the case in order to prove what Dr. DaGama said, *viz.*, that he was informed that the plaintiff was restless and hard to manage, and that it was by his own conduct that he had become blind. The Court did not think it was necessary to go into that point, as the plaintiff, as far as the evidence had gone, had failed on the very first point he had to prove, namely, that the loss of sight was caused by any act or default on the part of the defendant. On the other hand, it was abundantly proved by medical evidence that such inflammations as that which had destroyed the plaintiff's eye might be caused without anybody's default. Although the defendant was prepared to go on with the case to prove affirmatively that in this case the loss was caused by the default of the plaintiff himself, his Honour did not think it necessary to do so ; because, in the first place, there was nothing on the evidence before the Court to show that the loss of sight had been caused by the defendant's fault. The suit was accordingly dismissed.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

WE have been requested to publish the following list of further donations to Lady Reay's Bombay Branch of the above Fund, since 27th March last :—

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged	45,207	7
H. H. The Maharaja of Bhownuggur, G.C.S.I....	1,000	0
Surgeon-General Hewlett.....	100	0
Mr. W. G. Vidal, C.S.....	115	0
Dr. Kirtikar.....	110	0
Collected by Dr. Kirtikar in Thana.....	42	0
Mr. S. S Bengalee	150	0
The Hon. F. Forbes-Adam	150	0
Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S.	150	0
Mr. H. M. Phipson	50	0
Mrs. Mahaluxumibai Kalabai	50	0
Miss Baliward (London)	20	0
Collected by Mr. J. F. Muir, C.S., in Belgaum (1st remittance)	613	8
Mrs. Ollivant	100	0
Mr. Dosabhai Framji	50	0
Col. H. L. Nutt	100	0
Mr. W. E. Hart	100	0
Dr. Atmaram Pandurang	10	0
Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.....	50	0
Mrs. Lee-Warner	50	0
Mrs Naylor	100	0
The Hon. K. T. Telang	200	0
Mr. Nanekshs J. Talyarakhan	25	0
Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar.....	25	0
Mr. G. H. Kirloskar.....	20	0
Mr. Shamrao Vithul	25	0
Mr. Goculdas R. Parakh	25	0
A Friend.....	15	0
Mr. Ghanshyam N. Nadkarni.....	25	0
Mr. Stephen Hammick, C.S.	100	0
Sir William Wedderburn	100	0
H. H. the Raja of Chota Udaipur	300	0
Collected by Mr. J. F. Muir, C.S., in Belgaum (2nd remittance).....	516	0
Mr. Morarji Goculdas.....	200	0
Mr. M. Dharamsi	25	0
Mr. M. C. Apte	20	0
Col. Goodfellow (Political Agent of Cutch)	25	0
Kutch Durbar.....	413	10
Mr. G. Mehta	20	0
H. H. the Thakore of Limawada.....	250	0
Mr. Virchund Deepchund	50	0
Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik	15	0
Mr. Shamrao Moreshi Rele	10	0
Mrs. Macleiland	50	0
H. H. The Raja Saheb of Akulkote	500	0
Collected by Mr. J. F. Muir, C.S., in Belgaum, (3rd remittance).....	78	0
Mr. Y. A. Apte.....	10	0
Mr. G. S. Rao	10	0
Mr. D. A. Khan.....	10	0
Mr. C. Little	50	0
Collected by Mr. J. F. Muir C.S., in Belgaum, 4th remittance).....	41	0
Bayabai Saheb Apte.....	100	0
Mr. P. S. Pathek	5	0
Total Rs.....	51,616	9

AHMEDABAD BRANCH FUND.

Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., President .....Rs. 4,700

PANCH MAHALS AND REWA KANTHA BRANCH FUND.

Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., President.....Rs. 2,300

KHANDEISH BRANCH FUND.

Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S., President .....Rs. 500

SATARA BRANCH FUND.

Mr. G. F. M. Grant, C.S., President. ...Rs. 500

SURAT BRANCH FUND.

Mr. W. Mulock, C.S., President .... Rs. 5,000

13,000 0

Total to date Rs.. 64,616 9

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1886.

Donations to the Bombay Branch should be paid into the Chartered Mercantile Bank, to credit of the "National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India."

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A EUROPEAN AT MADRAS.

WILLIAM EVANS BORHAM, a European mechanical engineer in the employ of Messrs. Oakes & Co., Madras, was charged at the Madras Criminal Sessions (1) with having, on or about the 24th ultimo, in a house in Stringer's Street, Black Town, attempted to murder Sergeant Lupprian, of the Madras City Police, by throwing him from the upper verandah of a house into the street below, with such intention or knowledge, and by such act the (prisoner) caused hurt to the said Sergeant Lupprian (section 307) ; (2) with having, on or about the same day, at the same place, done an act, *viz.*, throwing Sergeant Lupprian from the upper verandah into the street below, with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances, that if he caused the death of that Sergeant, he would be guilty of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, and by such act he caused hurt to Sergeant Lupprian, (Section 308) ; (3) with having on the same date, attempted to cause grievous hurt to Sergeant Lupprian, he being a public servant, that is to say a Sergeant of Police, and with having done an act towards the commission of the offence—(Sections 333 and 511) ; (4) with having voluntarily caused hurt to Sergeant Lupprian, being a public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant,—(Section 332); (5) with having intentionally offered resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself for an offence—(Section 224) ; (6) with having voluntarily attempted to cause grievous hurt—(Sections 325 and 511) ; (7) with having voluntarily caused hurt to Sergeant Lupprain—(Section 323). The prisoner pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The prisoner called no witnesses in his defence.

Mr. Spring Branson, on behalf of the prosecution, addressed the jury. He said he was glad that the prisoner was defended, and he himself did not overstate the case. It was for the jury to say whether they believed what evidence the prosecution had put before them. Mr. Branson had had no idea of examining the prisoner's brother as a witness, but having heard that the prisoner's brother was in Court, and that he was present on the night of the disturbance, he (Mr. Branson) thought it was his duty to lay before the jury all the facts of the case so that they might come to a correct conclusion. He certainly did not wish to snatch a verdict. They had the prisoner's brother's statement, and it was for the jury to say whether they believed that evidence in such points where it did not fully coincide with Sergeant Lupprian's statement. There was the fact that a disturbance did take place. It was quite immaterial whether the Reinhardts were indulging in their usual matrimonial squabbles, which might have been offensive to the finer feelings of the prisoner ; or whether Mrs. Reinhardt, instead of quarrelling, was suffering in the courtyard, and she did not meet with that sympathy which she migth have expected. The prisoner threatened to do her bodily injury, and to shoot them all round. A police officer was called in. A complaint was made to that police officer by the Reinhardts, and he then went over to make enquiries. There was no evidence to the contrary. The prisoner was making himself unpleasant, and the police officer went over, in the discharge of his duty, to find out whether there was any foundation for the complaint that had been made to him. It was for the jury to say whether they believed that the prisoner knew that it was a policeman coming upstairs, or whether it was his objectionable neighbour. Could the prisoner have mistaken the man ? The material of which the parapet wall was made was very flimsy stuff ; it did not require any particular force to knock it down. In justice to the prisoner, Mr. Branson mentioned that one of the prosecution witnesses, Drysdale, said he had seen two figures struggling in the verandah of prisoner's house. One of the figures fell over, and the other was very nearly going over. That statement was corroborated by the evidence of prisoner's brother, who had said that his brother had narrowly escaped falling over with the other man. Regarding the points as to whether the prisoner knew Lupprhan was a policeman or not, Mr. Branson said they had the evidence of Sergeant Lupprian himself, who had said that, in answer to his enquiry, the prisoner had replied "What business have you—a policeman—to be in my quarters after hours ?" Another witness, Christofelaz, had corroborated that evidence. Whoever the man was who went over, whether he was a policeman or not, Mr. Branson submitted that the prisoner's action was not justifiable if he pushed the man back against the balustrade, for he must have known that the balustrade would have given way, and it had only been newly put up. It was a providential escape for Lupprian. As to the causing of hurt, Mr. Branson said that there could be no doubt but that hurt had been caused to the Sergeant. Mr. Branson further submitted that the prosecution had clearly established the charge of resisting lawful apprehension of himself by Inspector Titness. Whatever views the prisoner might have had about the charges against him, he was not justified in resisting his arrest. No more violeace had been used towards the prisoner than what was deemed necessary to secure him. The prisoner had no right to take the law into his own hands.

Before Mr. Grant began his address, his Lordship intimated that there was no evidence of the first two charges against the prisoner, *viz.*, those of attempting to commit murder, and attempt at culpable homicide.

Mr. Grant then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He admitted that the learned Crown Prosecutor had stated the facts of the case in all fairness to the prisoner. With reference to the charge of resisting the lawful apprehension of himself by the police for an offence, Mr. Grant said that the jury had heard the prisoner's brother say that immediately after the accident the prisoner became quite excited and was beside himself. His brother wanted to go downstairs to fetch a light, but prisoner being so excited, his brother was afraid to leave him. The prisoner's brother had said that the two figures—one being the prisoner—had collided at the door ; there was a struggle for about a minute, and then the other figure fell over. As soon as the other man fell, the prisoner exclaimed, "Good God, Tom, the man is gone over." The man had fallen down 16 or 17 feet. Then again there was ample evidence that the prisoner had, from the very beginning, repudiated the charge of throwing a policeman over the balustrade. He denied that he knew it was a policeman who had fallen over. That being so, could the jury believe that the prisoner had voluntarily offered resistance to his arrest by the police ? Was he in his right senses at the time ? If he was, he must have known that sooner or later he would be taken, and there was no use of resisting. He had doubtless refused to be led away to the police station, half undressed, at night, for an offence he denied having committed. There was therefore no real attempt to escape from lawful custody, and Mr. Grant submitted that the jury would acquit the prisoner on this charge. Were the jury disposed to believe that Borham voluntarily went to assault Mr. Reinhardt ? On the contrary, there was distinct evidence that there was a disturbance in the house of the Reinhardts, and prisoner had rolled the glass tumbler on the tiled roof, to frighten them to silence. The throwing of the glass tumbler had the desired effect, and silence was restored. The jury had been asked to convict the prisoner, an Englishman, of cowardice, and having thrown a tumbler and some pieces of an old window frame at a woman who was sick. Was that a plausible story ? The jury was asked to believe that the prisoner knew that Lupprian was a policeman. The prisoner himself said that he believed that it was his objectionable neighbour coming up to square with him.

His Lordship told Mr. Grant that there was nothing before the jury to show what the prisoner himself did believe. If the prisoner chose, he might explain this point himself to the jury.

The prisoner himself then explained to the jury that there was a disturbance in Mr. Reinhardt's house. The people there were quarrelling, and he asked them to be quiet. Having done so, quietness was restored, and shortly afterwards he heard steps coming up the staircase. He believed that it was his neighbour coming up to argue with him. There was no light in the house. He got up and hurried to the door to meet the person coming up the stairs. They collided and the prisoner grasped the other man. The impetus with which prisoner passed across the room to the door knocked the other man back against the balustrade, which gave way, and the man fell over. Prisoner said that he had no intention whatever of committing any offence—it was a pure accident.

Mr. Grant then continued his address. He said that, much as he and the prisoner sympathised with the unfortunate accident Lupprian had met with, he would yet ask the jury to regard Lupprian's evidence with caution and suspicion. The prisoner, being sober, had nothing in the world to gain by throwing a policeman over the balustrade. If the prisoner had known that it was a policeman coming up his stairs, he would rather have sought his protection than rush upon him and attack him. On the whole of the evidence, Mr. Grant submitted that the jury would come to the conclusion that the prisoner did not know that it was a policeman with whom he collided, and that he did not attempt to resist the lawful authority of the police. It was impossible to believe that the prisoner had committed the offences with which he was charged in the way in which the prosecution wished the jury to believe he did. It was more probable that the prisoner's story was the correct one, and Mr. Grant would therefore ask the jury to acquit the prisoner of every charge. Mr. Grant asked the jury whether the prisoner should have been put before them on the very serious charge of attempting to commit murder. In conclusion, Mr. Grant submitted that the policeman had no right to be in Mr. Borham's house that night. What duty was he discharging or endeavouring to discharge by going up there ? Lupprian had admitted that he did not go to make any arrest, but merely to ascertain the prisoner's name. That could have been conveniently left till next morning. There was a suggestion thrown in, that the prisoner had threatened to shoot them all round, but the police officer had admitted that he did not believe that murder was going to be committed.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that the first two counts might be put out of the case altogether. The real point was, what took place that night ? On their finding on that point must depend the whole case. It was for the jury to say whether they believed the story of the Sergeant, that the prisoner had pressed him against the balustrade. His Lordship was inclined to believe that, if the prisoner knew that Lupprain was a policeman, he would not have struggled with him, but would have asked his protection. Regarding what Mr. Grant had said about the policeman being a trespasser, his Lordship held that the policeman clearly had a right to go into the prisoner's house that night. If a policeman on duty had reasonable cause to go into a private house, he was at liberty to do so. It was his duty to go and ascertain who the parties were who were creating a disturbance. There was no doubt that the policeman was certainly in a place that he was entitled to be in, but, seeing that it was dark, he should have taken a lantern, and then there could have been no mistaking his uniform. The jury retired at 4-25 p.m. to consider their verdict, and, after a deliberation of 25 minutes, they returned and found the prisoner not guilty on all counts. His Lordship thereupon discharged Mr. Borham.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 30th of October there were 272 deaths registered in Calcutta; giving a death-rate of 32·7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 265 deaths, and the death-rate was 31·9 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 73 from cholera, 82 from fevers, 29 from tetanus, and 8 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—4 Non-Asiatics, 8 Mixed Races, 188 Hindus, 69 Muhammadans, and 3 others races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 30th October was 272 against 265 and 319 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 59. There were 73 deaths from cholera against 63 and 98 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 49. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 24 and 24 respectively, against 67 and 21 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·7 per mille per annum, against 28·6, the mean of the last five years.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

In warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay : Messrs. KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co. THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON Co.

A TRIP TO THE MYSORE ELDORADO.

THE Rev. A. Burnet writes as follows in the *Harvest Field* :—"Some six or seven years ago a large tract of land, lying about ten miles north of the Colar Road station on the Madras Railway, was prospected and sold for gold-mining purposes. Tradition pointed to this neighbourhood as being rich in the precious ore, and the existence of numerous ancient workings went to show that in former times gold had been sought and probably found. The land prospected was readily taken up, companies formed, capital subscribed, and machinery was sent out from England ; houses sprang up as if by magic, miners began to arrive, coolies flocked in from the adjacent villages, and for a time the whole country side was the scene of great activity. The most glowing reports were circulated, hopes ran high, and many a sanguine shareholder, as he handled his recently purchased scrip, built the most glorious castles in the air, and indulged in expectations that were doomed to cruel disappointment. For the coveted gold eluded the most eager and careful search, the public became distrustful, investors suspicious, the seekers themselves grew disheartened, and for a time there was a general suspension of operations. The miners and artisans were re-called, houses were deserted, timber was left to rot and machinery to rust, and the whole district was being rapidly brought into a fit state for the reception of Macaulay's famous inhabitant of the new world. But amid all this failure and disappointment one mine was steadily worked, and about two years ago perseverance was rewarded by a find of gold—not large, but large enough to effectually stimulate further search. Renewed and redoubled activity brought further success, and there came a day when parcels of gold were actually sent off to the London market. The success of one served to revivify the dying hopes of many, and during last year new companies were formed, old companies resuciated, and the beginning of 1886 found no fewer than eight companies vigorously working as many mines. There are now over a hundred and fifty Europeans on the field, while the coolies employed in various capacities are well nigh innumerable—one mine alone giving work to over five hundred.

As most of the miners and officials come from Cornwall, where Wesleyan Methodism is in a very real sense the Established Church, a large majority of those on the field have belonged to our own communion. In 1881 regular visits were paid to the miners by the English ministers labouring in Bangalore, and these visits were continued until most of the men left the mines. Of the few that remained some fell into vicious habits, and refused to attend a religious service when such services were held. Early in the present year we had very pressing invitations to resume our work, and after a preliminary visit made arrangements to hold services at least once a month. A brief description of one visit will give a fairly correct idea of all. We left Bangalore on a recent Saturday evening, and a journey, by train, of some fifty miles brought us, at 10-30, to the Kamasamudram station. Here we found, awaiting the arrival of the train, a horse provided by a friendly Captain. We dare not call it a fiery steed, or say that he made the hollow earth to reverberate with the impatience of his pawing, but we can say that he was a right kindly and serviceable animal, and carried his rider safely to his destination. Our road lay through one of the most barren parts of Mysore. For miles round, the earth is covered with huge boulders, broken stones, and stunted shrubs, while here and there a respectable tree is made conspicuous by its loneliness. As to the road itself, the less said the better. One half of it is enough to disturb the last long sleep of Macadam, and the other half exists only in the imagination and purpose of Macadam's present day disciples. The stillness of the night was broken by the frequent c

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

THE Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	14,15,903
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	2,60,388
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	38,48,233
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	4,37,203
Loans	Dec.	,,	4,39,979
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	2,41,774
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	1,33,920
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	27,39,798

The net result of these movements is a decrease in the trade demand of about 40 lakhs, thus affording practical proof of the decided easier tendency in money of which indications have been apparent for some days past, and there is every probability that a reduction will be made in the Bank's official minimum at the usual Board meeting on Wednesday. Already the open market is fully 2 per cent. below the Bank, as there are lenders but few borrowers on Government Paper at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The market continues very quiet in tone, with only a small business doing, but rates opened nevertheless with an advance of 1-32d. on Saturday's closing quotations, which has been maintained up to the close. The improvement in the position of the Bank of Bombay has had no perceptible effect, the fact being that Calcutta is the source of the firmness at the moment. Reuter quotes four months' sight Bank Bills there at 1s 5¾d., and from private sources we hear of 1s. 5 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic. Such business as we have heard of to-day has been in Bank Bills, next to nothing in the shape of private paper being offered. Bank Telegraphic for February delivery has been done at 1s. 5 17-32d. Ready Bills we quote as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5¾d. to 21-31d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·88½ to ¾.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has ruled steady although not active. Quotations are unchanged at Rs. 97 11-16 for Fours, and Rs. 102¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES do not improve as they might be expected to do under the influence of easier money. In Spinning and Weaving Companies, Jewraz Baloo are Rs. 5, Queen and Ripon Rs. 5, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 17½ per share higher, but other companies are unaltered, and there is no approach to activity observable. Bombay-Burma Trading Company's shares are Rs. 25 lower in first and Rs. 15 down in Second Issue.

COTTON on its merits has been easier rather and exporters are doing next to nothing. Native dealers, however, still continue in the market to cover previous sales, especially of Bengals. We hear of some Broach having been done for March at Rs. 205, and some small lots of Machine-Ginned Khandeish have been sold at Rs. 186 to Rs. 188 per candy according to quality. Current quotations are :—

	Good.	Fully Good,	Fine.	
Bengals, ready	147-8	153-4	165	
Omras ,,	168			
Broach	205			
Dholleras	177	182	189	April.
Julgaum	172			
Khangaum	175			

WHEAT is maintained at prohibitive prices by the limited supplies coming to hand, and the consequence is transactions for shipment are insignificant. There would be buyers of Hard Yellows if there were any sellers at reasonable prices. We quote to-day :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-5	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-0 6	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-1 to 4-12	per cwt.
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-1	,,

In Seeds we have not heard of any business of importance. Linseed is firm on the strength of the Home advices. For Rapeseed we quote Yellow Guzerat Rs. 5-15 ; Red Cawnpore Rs. 5-1 per cwt.

The arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were—

Cotton	1,027	bales.
Wheat	23,016	cwts.
Linseed	3,389	,,
Rapeseed	794	,,
Gingelly	5,846	,,

FREIGHTS give no sign of improvement. Some business has been done for Dunkirk and Antwerp December loading, at 17s. 3d., but for open charter, the current rate is 15s. to 16s. 3d.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	87,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	125	1,250	..	1.05)
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500 Rs. 50		51)
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs. 45		11
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 175		1,040
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 70		500xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200 Rs. 10		160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125 Rs. 14		140
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 60		64)
Dholera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	15	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100		1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 6)		1,670
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80		610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500 Rs. 95		40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all Rs. 45		400
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250 Rs. 10		207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 ..		105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400 Rs. 55		395
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500 Rs. 60		515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125 ..		120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100 Rs. 30		440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 75		450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs. 70		600xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100		1225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500 25		580
Volkart Press Co	480	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		740

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,30)	1,000	000	..	375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650
Bellary S.&W.Co., L.	871	500	all	Rs. 24½	620
Bo.Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	435
Bombay United	940	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900 xd
Berar Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 25	725
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Cotton Land & M. Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12	68
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	595
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Share	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	885
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co.	4,000	2,000	2,000	..	9
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	760
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	635
Gordon Mills	2,000	600	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,052	1,000	1,000	..	930
Hinguanghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	650
Hydrabad Spinning	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	88
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	988	1,000	500	Rs. 7	1,370
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Sons. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Shallod	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Khatao Mackenzies	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 3	845
Leopold S., Blassaling & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	150
Mad ras United	600	1 000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,625xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1197½
Managon Spinning	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Moraries Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,535
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	500
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	875
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs. 15	579
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500		85
Queen Spinning	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	890
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 174	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soondardas	650	1,000	1,000		675
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	60	1,000	1,000	...	49)
Western India S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	830

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	149
Bapty Co., Ld.	925	200	165	Rs. 20	135
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	20
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	580
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	107
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,625
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	650
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	17
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	..	..
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	324
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 2	103
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re.	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	..	1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	10	Rs.	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	..	202

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th November, as compared with the statement of the 30th October :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 30. Rs.	Nov. 6. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,44,357	39,98,364
do. do. at Branches	18,83,033	16 22,715
Other Deposits	1,70,28,327	2,08,76 560
Post Bills	5,350	23,464
Cash Credits undrawn	13,56,461	11,90,354
	3,82,27,548	4,02,11,457
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	38,92,397	34,55,194
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	29,61,988	29,78,023
Loans, on Security of do.	53,85,419	49,45,170
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,885	3,171
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,61,46,677	1,63,84,451
Stamps	32,834	32,806
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,588 Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion	3,851	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	6,77,829	5,43,909
Cash and Currency Notes	88,22,047	1,15,61,845
	3,82,27,548	4,02,11,457

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency ; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.

(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass ; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,

Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded, by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot nothing better than to take them to an oculist while they are young We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.

Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF

THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living upcountry, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN intending TO CALL on LADY REAY are informed that a VISITORS' BOOK is KEPT at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

B. HAMILTON,
A.-D.-C.

Government House, Malabar Point, November 7.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the Private Secretary, which cannot be delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, by 7 a.m. on THURSDAY, 11th instant, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 3rd Nov. 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GILMER—November 8, at the European General Hospital, William Alfred Gilmer, aged 32.

SHAH—November 3, at his residence, Cawasji Patell Street, Fort, Mr. Manockji Merwanji Shah, aged 55 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOYLAN—November 4, at 15, Feilcul Ghat Road, Howrah, the wife of J ium Boylan of a son.

LARKINS—October 28, at Umballa, the wife of A B Larkins, of a daughter.

MERIVALE—November 2, at Rehutia, near Manickpur, the wife of Walter Merivale, Assistant Engineer Indian Midland Railway, of a son.

O'FARRELL—October 23, at Muttra, the wife of Lieutenant J H O'Farrell, Military Works, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1886.

THE return of the Afghan Boundary Commission to India last week brought to an end an enterprise which from the first was looked upon as an experiment, sometimes with much misgivings and with many prophecies of evil. The dangers and ordeals of the work are over ; none of the evil things that were foretold have come to pass, and the mood of the moment is the always easy one of *ex post facto* confidence. And yet we must admit even now that they were not entirely unreasonable who, a little more than two years ago, looked forward somewhat nervously to the issue of the undertaking. The Viceroy, in bearing testimony at Lahore on Thursday to the high merits which Sir West Ridgeway and his companions had shown, recognized that the circumstances attending the execution of their mission were arduous and trying, and that they had been exposed to privations, hardships, sickness, and on more than one occasion to considerable peril. Afghanistan, at the best, seemed a name of ill omen to any enterprise entrusted to the wearers of British uniform. People had gone to Milton to find a figure expressive of the peculiar dangers attending upon a passage through the country, and they found one in nothing less forbidding than the "vast Serbonian bog" in which whole armies had sunk. There were the memories of 1840 and the scarcely less sinister memories of 1879. Our policy had sown hatreds in the country, and it was felt that if the soil no longer bore them it could be only because the yield had been so prolific as to exhaustit. The Afghans, who in massacring Sir Louis Cavagnari had shown that they had not yet come abreast of the customs of civilized nations in regard to the reception of envoys, were not expected to understand the accepted principles of European jurisconsults in regard to "innocent passage." They have been better than their antecedents, better than our own fears depicted them as likely to be. In reckoning up the results of the Mission, indeed, few if any, will be found more important than this. The fact that for more than two years a party of British officers have wandered up and down through the length and breadth of the Ameer's country without molestation, and that they completed their journeying by accepting the Ameer's hospitality and the hospitality of the chiefs of his army in the Afghan capital, marks progress, at all events, in the endeavours to conquer the affections of once hostile neighbours. Lord Dufferin rightly estimated the importance of this aspect of the work when he said, "That an English mission so constituted should be received as honoured guests by the Ameer, and with the most hearty and friendly welcome at the hands of his subjects along their entire route, is in itself a remarkable and significant circumstance, which cannot fail to have a most beneficent effect upon the future relations between the Governments of India and Afghanistan." The mission indeed has established the fact that the Afghan alliance is one of sympathy as well as of policy—that it binds the people of Afghanistan as well as the sovereign.

Whether in practically asserting that the friends of the Ameer are their friends, the people of various tribes and nationalities under his rule have demonstrated that the Ameer's kingdom is a consolidated political entity, is another question. The recent rising of the Ghilzais forbids that belief for the present, though reports that have come in during the past few days seem to indicate that he will be able to assert his authority over these malcontents. At all events there has been more than enough in the attitude of the Ameer and of his subjects to warrant the confidence with which the Government of India set out upon the work. The Ameer himself has been as reasonable as his subjects have been friendly. He has been in the position of a client whom his legal adviser has more than once had to urge to yield to the necessities of the situation. No advice is less easily impressed upon a suitor than the advice to give up a little in order that he may save much. And even at Cabul there must be some sympathy with Prince Bismarck's famous dictum that a power which sacrifices territory becomes from that moment a decaying power. It has been one of the surprises of the mission that the Ameer has been so tractable a client in the hands of his patrons. Not even the humiliation of Penjdeh and the flight of Sir Peter Lumsden over the mountains seem to have shaken his confidence in us or abated his "sweet reasonableness." If at the last moment he were to adopt the tone of the Roman senator, and ask us to give him back the leagues which he had lost, the answer would not be easy to find. We might tell him that we had done our best for him, and it would be only in virtue of this same sweet reasonableness that he would refrain from asking how much our best was worth since it could not protect him against a sacrifice of territory. We need not spend much trouble in trying to account for the good impression which the work of the Commission has made upon him. Perhaps it is because the Ameer's view of the strength of his claims was so much less distinct, so much less confident, than that which, for instance, M. Vambéry and the people who sat at the feet of M. Vambéry had formed, that the contraction here and there of his frontier line seemed a much less serious matter to him than it did to on-lookers in Fleet Street. However, political contentment is so rare a thing in this world that we ought to look thankfully upon each instance of it as it comes, and not ask many questions upon it. If the Ameer inscribes words of gratitude upon the boundary posts which we have set up for him, why should we be inquisitive as to the cause of his content ?

It is doubtful, indeed, if the territory that he has had to yield was worth much to him—doubtful too if it was all quite as much his to yield as the rather speculative Gortschakoff-Clarendon agreement of 1873 and the map accompanying it made it appear to be. And from the strategical point of view the sacrifices which he has been called upon to make are certainly not serious. Penjdeh represented something no doubt, but it represented no strategical advantage, and though there were men in London who thought that the whole strength of the Empire should have been concentrated upon or around or behind those sand heaps, it is just as well that the frenzy which the mention of that name evoked did not last more than twenty-four hours. For that short period, indeed, it was the prevailing conviction amongst excited people that Penjdeh was the key of India, even Herat being for the moment withdrawn from that proud position. By this time, however, we have all accustomed ourselves to the more comfortable belief that the key of India is much nearer to our frontier than Herat. The mission however, though one of its results will be to add strength to the case for a more strictly defensive frontier policy than that which was in vogue until lately, adds also to our facilities for offensive work. Sir West Ridgeway has made valuable additions to the information at head-quarters concerning march routes beyond our frontier, and this has been supplemented by the results of independent and highly important investigations of a route whereby the Russian line of advance could be taken in flank by a force marching from the coast of Beluchistan. But the true measure of the success of the mission will be, not the potential military advantages that it may give us, but the assurance that it may give of the continuance of peace beyond our borders. It is, if we so look at it, a mere barrier of sand which we have helped the Ameer to put up around his territory. It could be broken down at a dozen places by as many tribes if an order to that effect were to go forth from Merv. But it is better that a mere sand ridge should mark off the lands of the Ameer from the lands of the Czar and the tribes he protects than that the line of demarcation should be in constant dispute. The Ameer may be no more secure against Russian encroachments upon his territory with a delimitated frontier than without one. But there is a tangible advantage to him and to us in having the situation regularized, and although if Russia is so disposed she may destroy the good results of the mission in twenty-four hours, it would be within the power of any State to do the same thing. Treaties are not shot proof, but we do not despise them because we know that they may be broken any day that the cupidity or ambition of a signatory power so determines.

DEVOUT Hindoos in the Central Provinces, who contemplate a visit to Puri for the worship of Jaganath, will learn with regret that owing to an outbreak, Government have considered it necessary to close one of the most important routes to that sacred city. This restriction, however, so far from keeping the devotee at home, will probably only have the contrary effect of confirming him in his intention to undertake the pilgrimage, it being an article of faith with him that the more difficulties he has to surmount in order to accomplish such a pious erraud, the more commendable does he appear in the eyes of the god. Cholera occurs almost every year on some of the routes to Puri, and when it is remembered that the pilgrims who find their way thither are to be numbered by tens of thousands—in some seasons, indeed, upwards of 300,000 make the pilgrimage—the anxiety of the Government to preserve them from the taint of cholera can be easily understood. These pilgrims come from all parts of Central India and Bengal, and were they to carry the germs of cholera with them to their native villages, an epidemic which would attain the dimensions of a national evil might follow. As it is, the pilgrimage entails an annual slaughter which is officially estimated at about ten thousand. Government has on more than one occasion taken legislative action with the object of preventing epidemics from arising from the presence of such an immense multitude of pilgrims at Puri. The pilgrims' lodging houses, which are veritable seed-beds of disease, have been placed under a system of surveillance, quarantine has been introduced, and roadside hospitals have been established on the main lines of routes. But notwithstanding these precautions, the annual mortality is almost appalling. The annual death-roll of ten thousand is in great part the direct result of the prejudice of the pilgrims against the roadside hospitals, which they will only enter at a last extremity, when they are beyond the reach of aid. This year, cholera has broken out in the Bilaspore district of the Chattisghar Division. During the past hot weather, it appears, the disease has been very severe. Latterly, we are told, it has been dying away, but later intelligence shows that there have been four fatal cases in the Bilaspore district, through which the pilgrim route from various parts of India, situated to the north and north-west of the Central Provinces, lies. As the Jaganathi pilgrims would suffer most, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has decided to prohibit their passage through that portion of the Chattisghar division which lies to the north of the road passing from Raj Nandgaon through Raipore to Sambalpore, as it is in the country to the north of that road that distress will chiefly be felt. Another source of anxiety this year is the fact that in consequence of an unfavourable monsoon a severe scarcity and a dearth of water are anticipated in the Chattisghar division. Pilgrims are therefore advised to postpone the pilgrimage altogether this year. It is not often that Government, which are always anxious to respect the religious prejudices of the Hindoos, take measures for checking the stream of pilgrims to Puri. It was done some years ago, the native Press supported the action of Government. No doubt the same support will be accorded on the present occasion.

THE establishment of a Veterinary Department in Berar is an extension of the responsibilities of Government in an entirely new direction, the credit for suggesting which belongs to Mr. Leslie Saunders, the Commissioner of the Province. The matter has been under discussion for some time, and the sympathy of the Government of India has so far been enlisted in behalf of the scheme that they have tentatively lent the services of an experienced veterinary officer to make inquiries and arrange the necessary preliminaries. This officer will make a tour of the towns and villages in the Province with the object of ascertaining the extent of sickness and mortality among horses and cattle, and how far the one can be relieved and the other prevented, and on the nature of his report will depend in a great measure the final disposal of the scheme. It is not difficult to guess in what direction his recommendations will tend. The official statistics published periodically show an excessively high rate of mortality among cattle, and it is fair to assume that a large proportion of them perish through the want of skilled veterinary assistance. Professional advice not being available, the owner trusts to his own knowledge and not infrequently applies remedies which have the effect of hastening rather than preventing death. The new Department will be an entirely new departure, and as such its working will be very closely watched. It will not only fulfil in some respects the objects which the Bombay Veterinary College has in view, but the improvement of the local breeds of horses and cattle will come within the scope of its operations. Some of the best carriage bullocks in the Nizam's Dominions come from Khangaon in the Akola district, whence also the supplies for the batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent are procured, but it is believed that of late years some of the best breeds have deteriorated. One of the chief objects of the new Veterinary Department will be to arrest this deterioration.

THE STAR IN THE EAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The difficulty of ascertaining what are the real sentiments of the Indian people with respect to their foreign rulers, and in what direction their hopes or aims are now pointing, is one which people of a confident disposition do not appear to feel. The author of the pamphlet which bears the poetical title of the *Star in the East*, and which is being widely circulated throughout the country, does not appear to feel it ; and he expresses his convictions with so much energy and confidence that for a time at least he carries the wavering reader along with him. The pamphlet deserves perusal, not only on the ground of its literary merits, which are considerable, but from the fact that it is in spirit and intention, if not altogether in form, a manifesto of the Bengal National League, a new political Association whose programme is reproduced in the pamphlet (pp. 14-15). It also accepts and reproduces the resolutions of the National Congress which met in Bombay last year, and we may assume that the Congress which will meet in Calcutta next month will also take up and emphasize the teaching of this pamphlet. It is clear, therefore, that we have not to do here with a random and isolated literary manifesto, but with the serious convictions of intelligent persons who have a right to make themselves heard, and who perhaps wield a deeper and more far-reaching influence than some of us would like to believe.

I have been pressed by friends in more than one part of India to say what I think of this pamphlet and its proposals, but I have been by no means forward to undertake this task. I feel every year more keenly the danger and responsibility of recommending or encouraging political changes or political agitation in a country so unprepared for both as India, and also how narrow and inadequate my own experience is as a basis for any political generalisations. On the other hand, I cannot shut my eyes to the unwisdom of the official optimism which prevails so extensively in this country, or dismiss as mere moonshine what the author of the *Star in the East* urges with so much force, that the administration is every year becoming more alien to the country, and more unconscious of the real thoughts of the people. We seem to be reaching a time when it will be impossible to govern this country altogether on the old lines, and yet the official Conservatives in India, and their spokesmen in the London Press, seem to consider it the highest wisdom to ignore this fact, and to rail at everybody as a revolutionist, or what is almost worse a *doctrinaire*, who advocates the most moderate reforms designed to lighten the strain of a situation which may become impossible before we are any of us aware of it. I have been reading lately in your columns some of the utterances, bearing on this

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S RECEPTION AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 8.

The Viceroy on his way to Baroda stopped at Neriad and received an Address from the Municipal Commissioners. Lord Dufferin, in replying, said: "I am very happy to make the acquaintance of the Municipal representatives of Neriad, for your town is known to me as one of the most prosperous in the province of Guzerat, and the prosperity is due quite as much to the intelligent energy and enterprise of its inhabitants, as to its geographical position, and to the fertility of the surrounding district. It has caused me much satisfaction to learn that you have established an agricultural committee and experimental farm, and that your worthy President has spared neither time nor money in his efforts to improve the tobacco industry, for which your soil appears particularly adapted. The information which I have received on the subject leads me to hope you will ere long secure for your tobacco a place in the European market. We live in an age of intense commercial competition among provinces and nations, and it is only by general and technical education, and by an intelligent and united effort that the province or nation can receive and maintain a honorable place in the great markets of the world. It seems to me that the industrial and commercial leaders of the people throughout Gujarat generally, and Neriad in particular, are fully alive to this truth; and I feel confident, therefore, they will make the most of the great natural resources at their disposal. Your suggestions for railway extension, and the other improvements to which you have alluded, will find a competent and sympathetic critic in your enlightened Governor, Lord Reay, and any of them which may be sent up for final decision to the Government of India will receive our most careful attention."

Immediately on entering Baroda territory, the Viceroy's train was met by the Dewan and Nawab of Baroda, and Captain Sadler, Political Assistant to the Resident, who went by special train to Wassud. The Viceroy's arrival at Baroda was heralded by the explosion of fog signals. The Gaekwar and Colonel Berkeley received the Viceroy on the platform, and a number of Sirdars and officers of the State also attended. The route to the Residency was lined by British and Baroda troops. The Bombay Lancers and the Gaekwar's Body Guard acted as escort to the Viceroy, with whom rode the Gaekwar, Colonel Berkeley and Lord Beresford. There were three guards of honour—the 28th Bombay Infantry on the platform, the State troops outside the station, and the Oxford Light Infantry at the Residency.

The Gaekwar took leave of the Viceroy here, paying a ceremonial visit after tiffin. The Viceroy returned the Gaekwar's visit at the new Palace, under construction at a cost of twenty-three lakhs. Their meeting took place in the grand Durbar Hall, temporarily made ready for this occasion.

Lady Helen Blackwood, in the absence of Countess Dufferin, paid a visit to the Maharani.

The Viceroy and the Gaekwar, at the conclusion of the Durbar, attended a grand fête in the People's Park, where scores of *tamashas* were thrown open to the public. This fête concluded with fireworks.

To-night, there is a dinner at the Residency, followed by a Levée, to which the civil and military officers of the Gaekwar are invited.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NERIAD, Nov. 8.

A special train with the Viceroy arrived here at a quarter to twelve. After the formal introductions of the Collector, the Superintendent of Police, and the President, his Excellency took his seat in a hall beautifully decorated. The President, Rao Bahadoor Bechardas Viharidas, the Desai of the City, then stepping forward, read and presented an Address on behalf of the Municipality. His Excellency, in the course of his reply, expressed his delight at making the acquaintance of the Municipal Board, and his satisfaction for the efforts of the inhabitants to improve agriculture, and alluded in very complimentary terms to the efforts of the President, Mr. Bechardas, to improve the tobacco industry.

The Municipal Commissioners were then presented to his Excellency by the President, and after a short conversation with the President, the Viceroy got into the train and left the station, amidst loud cheers, at twelve o'clock.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH IN PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The disestablishment of the Church in Pondicherry takes place immediately; the present vicar and his assistants leave by the mail steamer for France on Thursday. The European Church and congregation will henceforth be in charge of the Foreign Mission. This arrangement is most unpopular among all classes of Europeans.

THE WEATHER IN THE COAST.

A cyclone which has been forming in the centre of the bay is showing itself by very high surf all along the coast. Bad weather prevails in Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore. The barometer here is falling, but not rapidly. A strong N.-N.-W. wind is blowing.

TENT PEGGING TOURNAMENT AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 8.

The grant tent pegging tournament came off this afternoon. Fifteen teams competed. It was won by M Battery, 2nd Brigade, from Bangalore, with a score of 42 points, and the No. 1 Paiga team, with a score of 37 points. His Highness the Nizam's Palace team did not compete owing to his absence. The winning teams rode in splendid style.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 8.

In the Southern India Rifle Meeting, the Victoria Plate for natives, 200 yards, was won by Jemadar Jhiba Khan, of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, with 32 points. The Major-General's Prize for volley firing, in teams of four from company or troop, Army or Volunteers, ten rounds per man, at unknown distances, was won by D Company, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment, with 37 points. The Prince of Wales' prize, 800 yards, was won by Corporal Smith, Royal Fusiliers, with 33 points.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 7.

The revolt at Bourgas was connived at by General Kaulbars. Some of those concerned in the plot have fled, and the remainder have been arrested.

THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The police authorities have decided to prevent the meeting of Socialists in Trafalgar Square on the 9th inst.

OBITUARY.

The Hon'ble James Gibbs, C.S.I., late member of the Viceregal Council, is dead.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The troopship Jumna, outward bound to Bombay, has passed the Suez Canal.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 6.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Nepaul arrived here this evening, three days before the contract date.

HONGKONG, Nov. 7.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy left here as an extra steamer for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 8.

Mail steamer Ravenna from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats freely offered.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71¼
4½ per cent. "	74¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46 1-16.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

HINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Chio to Tenedos interrupted.

Mauritius Mail closes at Mozambique at noon on Tuesday, the 9th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 7.

10 p.m.	77·7

MONDAY, Nov. 8.

6 a.m.	74·8
10 a.m.	79·2
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	83·0

AT an influential meeting held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam in the chair, it was decided to have a St. Andrew's dinner on the 30th instant. A large representative committee was appointed, from which the following gentlemen were elected as a working committee: The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, Messrs. Allan Arthur, J. McLeod Campbell, C.S., Andrew Hay, John Macfarlane, Antony Morrison, George Ormiston and Drs. J. Arnott and G. Waters, with Mr. John Marshall, as honorary secretary. We understand that the dinner will take place in the Town Hall, and the chairman stated that Lord Reay had kindly consented to take the chair on the occasion, an announcement which was received with evident signs of gratification. Earl Rosebery, we hear, is also likely to be a guest.

WE have been requested to state that ladies are not expected to wear trains at the Drawing room which is to be held by H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin on the 13th instant.

IN another column announcement is made of two entertainments which are to be given on the 20th and 27th instant at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute by the young ladies of the Parell, Fort, and Clare Road Convent schools—a drama on the first evening and a cantata on the second. Under the skilful directions of the nuns the performers are sure to make a most satisfactory appearance, and when it is mentioned that the proceeds of the entertainments will be applied to reducing the debt upon the Widows' Home, which the Sisters maintain in Clare Road, little else need be said to ensure large audiences. The good work that the sisters are doing through the institution is known far and wide; we hope it is as well known that they are burdened with a debt of more than Rs. 30,000, the balance of the purchase money of their premises.

THE following Resolution by the Bombay Government is dated the 5th instant:—Major-General H. F. Hancock, R.E., having been selected by the Government of India to fill the appointment of Director-General of Railways in India, when that appointment becomes vacant in December next, his connection with this Presidency will shortly cease. 2. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of General Hancock's services in all matters connected with the development of the Railway system in the Bombay Presidency, and to express regret at losing an officer of such great ability and experience.

AT the Bombay Court of Small Causes, the suit in which an old carpenter, named Edaljee Sorabjee Mistri, claimed Rs. 2,000 damages from Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha for the loss of his sight, was resumed before Mr. Hart yesterday. The principal witness for the plaintiff was Dr. Prabhakar, to whom the plaintiff had gone for advice some sixteen days after the operation had been performed on his eye at the charitable infirmary at Girgaum. Dr. Prabhakar said he had no means whatever at the time of telling whether the operation had been badly conducted, and whether the complainant had lost his sight through any negligence or want of skill on the part of the operating surgeon. On the other hand, Cooverbai, the plaintiff's wife, vehemently supported her husband's case, protesting that the defendant, in whose skill she had no faith whatever, had made the old man blind and unable to earn his bread any longer. She averred that her husband had never torn off the bandage from his eyes, and so far from leaving his bed, he lay there for some days as motionless as a dead man. The only witness examined for the defence was Dr. DaGama, at the conclusion of whose evidence, the Judge intimated that it was not necessary to go into the case any further. However deeply one might sympathize with an old and helpless man like the plaintiff in his misfortune, the Court, which could only allow itself to be actuated by a sense of justice, was of opinion that the plaintiff had failed entirely to establish the very basis of his charge, namely, that the loss of sight was occasioned by the defendant's default. That being the case, his Honour did not think it necessary to go into any evidence for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the plaintiff had brought on the inflammation by his own conduct. The case was accordingly dismissed.

YESTERDAY the High Court re-opened after the October vacation. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Jardine presided in the three Division Courts on the Original Side. The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, and Mr. Justice Birdwood sat in full Court on the Appellate Side.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which opens on the 20th inst.

THE Hon. Mr. Ilbert will be entertained at an evening party to be given on Thursday next at the bungalow of Mr. Justice Scott, with whom he will put up during his stay in Bombay.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RANA OF PORBUNDER, with thirty followers, has arrived in Bombay to meet Lord Dufferin.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Damaun:—"The Governor of Damaun, Senhor Moraes Carvalho, who returned from Goa by the same steamer which brought down the Governor-General of Goa, arrived on Saturday last. His Excellency's health has been much improved by the short trip to Goa; his services have been so much appreciated by the Lisbon Government, that he has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of Aviz. During the last two years various reforms and improvements have been introduced by him, and though some of his measures have not been well received by certain individuals, who in bygone days carried on everything rather despotically and caused no little loss to the revenues of the State, he is very much liked by the inhabitants in general, and should he retire to Portugal in March next, as it is reported he intends doing, his departure will be a great loss to the country, for while he is very strict in official matters, he is kind-hearted and liberal to the poor. His wife is also a very amiable person and highly esteemed and respected. Orders have been received to select a suitable residence for the new Bishop of Damaun, and to put the Cathedral in thorough order."

CHOLERA seems to be epidemic in Calcutta. During the week ending the 30th ult., there were 73 deaths from cholera against 63 and 98 in the preceding two weeks, the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 49.

THE Ameer does not encourage the transmission of letters and papers from one part of his State to another. The postage on an ordinary letter is five annas, and three rupees for a newspaper.

IT is announced, in an advertisement, that the Maharajah of Jodhpore has made over the charge of all horses of the Jodhpore Stable to Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, who "henceforward will be the only responsible officer in relation to the Jodhpore Durbar horses with any of the Indian Turf," and that "His Highness the Maharajah is not responsible for any kind of default of the horses belonging to Maharajah Kishore Singh and Rao Rajah Tej Singh of Jodhpore."

THE *Englishman* urges that the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee should take place this cold weather, although the fiftieth year of her Majesty's reign will not be completed before the 20th of June. "The climate and conditions of India," it says, "must be taken into account, and as for being premature, it is difficult to see what is meant. There would have been nothing premature in celebrating the Jubilee on the 20th of June last. Of course we should be anticipating the English festivities, but as a celebration in India in the month of June is hardly feasible, it is surely better to be in advance rather than in arrear, and by next cold season the festivities would be out of the question. It is desirable that a date should be agreed upon for the whole of India, but to fix upon June would be to insure the failure of any attempt at a celebration. Better indeed, in that case, to leave the celebration entirely in official hands, to be marked by a *Gazette* notification, a military parade, and the firing of a salute.

AN inaugural meeting of the new Punjab Association, in aid of social progess and education in India, over which Sir Charles Aitchison will preside, was to be held at the Lawrence Hall, Punjab on Friday. The new Association will absorb into itself the Siksha Sabhas, or the Lahore Female Education Committee, and will form a branch of the National India Association at Home which has similar aims in view, and enjoys the patronage of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. The new Society will be under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Sir Charles Aitchison will be President of the Council and Lady Aitchison President of the Ladies Committee. It has the support of the leading members of both the European and native community, and a career of usefulness may fairly be anticipated for it.

THE Madras Board of Revenue recently submitted to the consideration of the local Government, a suggestion of the Sub-Collector of Salem, that the educational test at present required for appointments of Rs. 20, should be extended to all appointments of Rs. 15 and upwards. The last advance in this direction was made twenty years ago, when none but passed candidates were eligible for appointments on salaries of Rs. 20 and upwards. There is now an abundant supply of passed candidates to meet all the demands of the public service; the Madras Government therefore thinks it unadvisable, on public grounds, to continue to fill appointments in the lower grades of the public service by men who, in consequence of their not having passed the required tests, are ineligible for promotion. The existence of appointments which require no test is, moreover, unfavorable to the cause of education; the men who fill these appointments, are of inferior attainments, and without any inducement to improve themselves. From the point of view of official requirements, therefore, as well as that of the educationalist, it appears to Government highly desirable that the educational test should be extended to all Government appointments. It has accordingly ruled that, after the 1st July next, no person shall be appointed to any post carrying a salary of Rs. 15 a month or upwards, unless he shall have passed the Middle School Examination in the first class, or the Matriculation of the University, together with the handwriting test. Unpassed officers now in the service of Government will not be affected by this order, so far as their present appointments are concerned, but they will be ineligible for promotion to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem until they have qualified by the tests.

IT is estimated that the coffee crops in Ceylon will give a yield of 150,000 cwts., but it is expected that there will be a yield of 13,000,000lbs. of tea.

MR. C. E. GLADSTONE, whose name has recently figured in accounts of encounters with dacoits in Upper Burma, is a soldier-civilian from the Punjab.

THEY will shortly have experience of an income tax in New South Wales. In consequence of a large deficiency in the revenue, compared with the expenditure, it is proposed to introduce an Income-tax Bill into the Legislative Assembly at Sydney.

"BARON" VON HAMBURG, the German impostor, has made his appearance once again in the Colombo Courts. The term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced by the Supreme Court having expired, he was brought up before the Police Court and remanded on a charge of criminal breach of trust in India, pending the arrival of a warrant from Calcutta. The "Baron" was subsequently brought up again, and the Magistrate said that, if no warrant were forthcoming within a few days, the "Baron" would be set free.

THE Memorandum which Lord Charles Beresford has drawn up and presented to the Board of Admiralty upon the defective state of our Navy for war has attracted a good deal of attention at home. An impression prevails in certain quarters that it was drawn up at the direct suggestion of the Government, and has been published in the newspapers for the purpose of rousing public opinion to consent to a considerably increased expenditure upon our naval armament. A rumour also prevailed when the mail left that Parliament is to be called together on the 11th of November to discuss the existing state of European affairs, and that proposals will then be made for further strengthening the Navy.

LADIES are supplied by a witness in a recent trial with a new justification for refusing to reveal their ages. This ingenious person, though of the rougher sex, was asked, to begin with, by a cross examining counsel, "What is your name?" "I don't know," was the reply. Counsel, innocently supposing witness had not caught the question—"You did not hear what I said; I merely asked what is your name?" Witness: "I tell you again I do not know." "The witness appears to be trifling with the Court, my lord." Witness applied to by Judge—"I have been warned, my lord, that I am on my oath and bound only to say what I know myself—not what I have been told. Certainly I have been told my name is John Smith, but I have no other means of knowing." The laugh was on the side of the witness, of course, and the counsel tried to make the best of the situation. "Perhaps you will now feel at liberty to inform the Court what you have been told is your age." "Certainly not; it would not be evidence."

THE English public have been watching with a good deal of interest the doings of Lord Lonsdale and Miss Violet Cameron in New York. Miss Cameron's husband, M. de Bensaude—or Benzine, as Lord Lonsdale with aristocratic facetiousness dubs him—still continues to act as a thorn in the side of the noble lord and his fair partner: his business partner that is. One scene in Lord Lonsdale's New York adventures has been read with a good deal of amusement, and that is, how he had to find lodgings in New York for the eighteen ballet-girls which the Lonsdale-Cameron Company had taken over. Lord Lonsdale, to the delight of the natives, was seen going about from hotel to hotel with this troop of Coryphantes at his heels. It was difficult to get any respectable hotel to take in so large a number; and the troupe had to march about from one part of the city to another, until several of the *danseuses* were so fatigued that they deliberately sat down on the kerbstone and defiantly told the noble lord that they would not budge another inch. In relating the scene subsequently, Lord Lonsdale said that he felt like a Mormon elder on the tramp.

ALTHOUGH the plans of the promoters of the Jubilee Imperial Institute have as yet taken no definite shape, they are understood to be tending in the direction of erecting a building at South Kensington which shall absorb the present Albert Hall, and of making the nucleus of the Imperial collection out of the bulk of the exhibits in the present Colonial series. These exhibits are to be on view in one portion of the present building until the permanent structure is completed. It is expected that the United Kingdom will contribute from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand pounds towards the cost of the Institute. Canada has promised a contribution from the Dominion Parliament of £20,000, and the Provincial Legislatures will doubtless raise an equal sum. Australia is now considering whether her Governments shall not collectively send between forty and fifty thousand pounds. All these contributions are, of course, entirely distinct from personal donations. The sum coming from the Indian Princes is, at present, an unknown quantity. "The scheme somewhat hangs fire", says a correspondent, "because its promoters are not able to exactly define it, and also because of a lurking suspicion that a good many of the South Kensington set will be foisted into some of the best berths. The city feels very strongly upon this point, and there is a general impression that the Lord Mayor will treat the project rather coolly unless a promise be given him that the Institute shall be located nearer Central London than South Kensington. On this point, however, I fear the right hon'ble gentleman will be disappointed, for the Queen has made up her mind that the Institute shall be at South Kensington. No machinery has yet been started either in London or the provinces for receiving private or municipal contributions. There is to be a great function at Westminster Abbey on the 25th of June next year, when the Queen will attend in State and a grand ceremonial will take place."

THE LATE HON. JAMES GIBBS.

THE many friends of the Hon. James Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., in this presidency as well as at the seat of Supreme Government, where he worked during the latter part of his career as Senior Member of the Viceroy's Council, will be sorry to hear of his death at home, of which telegraphic intelligence was received yesterday. Mr. Gibbs's career in this country, extending over no less than forty years, was a very useful if not a very brilliant one; and he finally retired from the public service on the 1st May 1885 as one of the most popular men of the time in India. The career of few members of the Civil Service has been attended with such uniform success as that of Mr. Gibbs, especially in this presidency, where he spent the best years of his life. In the performance of all his duties, whether in private life or in his official capacity, he brought into play a singular amount of tact, good nature, and *bonhommie*, which gained him many friends and the general respect and esteem of the community. In Bombay, as Member of Council, he was the right-hand man during the Governorship of Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson; and as Senior Member of the Viceroy's Council, he was an able and judicious coadjutor of Lord Ripon. His prior services as Judicial Assistant Commissioner in Sind, as Special Income-tax Commissioner in Bombay, as Agent for the Governor for the Sirdars in the Deccan, as a Judge of the High Court, as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, &c., were no less valuable and not less generally appreciated.

Mr. Gibbs entered the service of the East India Company on the 7th December 1846, but within a year after his arrival was obliged to return to England on medical certificate for two years. On his return to India in 1850, and on passing in the native languages, he was appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat, in April, 1851. He was next appointed, in November 1852, Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at the detached station of Broach. In December, 1853, he was appointed Judicial Assistant to the then Commissioner in Sind (the late Sir Bartle Frere). The duties of this office consisted in being the Judge of the Commissioner's Court, the highest Court of Appeal in civil causes—in reviewing all criminal cases tried by the Judges of the different divisions of the province, in which the punishment awarded exceeded seven years' imprisonment,—and in recommending for confirmation or otherwise all capital sentences passed by the different Sessions Courts, and which required the approval of the Governor in Council previous to their being carried into execution. In addition to the above judicial duties, the Judicial Assistant had to supervise the entire Judicial and Police Administration of the province. In 1855, on the departure of Mr. Ellis (now Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I.), Mr. Gibbs received charge of the duties of Political Assistant to the Commissioner, and continued from that date to perform them in addition to those of Judicial Assistant. During the period of Sir Bartle Frere's visit to England on medical certificate in 1856-57, the late Brigadier-General John Jacob, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Sind Horse, and Political Superintendent, N. W. Frontier, acted as Commissioner in Sind until he left to take command of the Cavalry Division of the Persian Army in March 1857, when he recorded the high and grateful sense which he entertained of the most able and meritorious manner in which Mr. Gibbs had invariably performed the numerous important and onerous duties of Assistant Commissioner. For an able report on the Judicial Administration of Sind under the Talpoor dynasty and continued under the British Government to the year 1857, Mr. Gibbs received the thanks of the Bombay Government and of the late Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company. The results exhibited proved that substantial justice, both civil and criminal, was administered carefully and expeditiously to the satisfaction of the general population; and the commendation of Government was conveyed to Mr. Gibbs for his able report and for the general efficiency with which he conducted his important duties. During the entire period of the Mutinies in 1857-58, Mr. Gibbs assisted Sir Bartle Frere in all those additional and highly important duties which the circumstances of that eventful period threw upon that statesman. He was placed in charge of the Post Office in Sind, under the confidential circular of the Governor-General, and this, together with arrangements for obtaining intelligence in Kurrachee as to the feelings of the N.I. Regiments, and the large mass of confidential correspondence arising from the outbreak, added very greatly to his already heavy duties. He was present at Kurrachee when the 21st Regiment N.I. mutinied and was disarmed, and by his arrangements enabled Sir Bartle Frere, who was at Clifton, three miles off, to be present also. On the night when a portion of the 21st Regiment N. I. mutinied, Mr. Gibbs volunteered to visit the Treasury, when it was a matter of doubt which regiment of the two native corps at the station had furnished the guard. After ascertaining that the guard belonged to the 14th N. I., which was not suspected of disaffection, Mr. Gibbs joined Sir Bartle Frere, and having been present at the disarming of the 21st N. I., returned to the mass of the 2nd European Regiment to inform the families who had taken refuge there earlier in the night, that there was no longer ground for apprehension. Owing to the excellent arrangements which, under the supervision of the Commissioner, had been made in anticipation of the rising of the 21st Regiment N. I., the disarming took place before the men, many of whose muskets were found loaded, could use them, and hence "from not having been under fire," the mutiny medal was refused to Sir Bartle Frere and those present, whereas had the preparations been less perfect, and the sepoys had time to use their muskets, all present would have been decorated with the medal. In the year 1859, Mr. Gibbs was appointed, under a special commission, to try the rebel chiefs of the Nuggar Parker districts for high treason, with extraordinary powers to pass such sentences as he might consider necessary, without previous reference to Government, and, in acknowledging his proceedings, Government remarked that the trial had been conducted with great care and intelligence by Mr. Gibbs; and they approved of the conviction of treason and the sentences passed upon the prisoners. Sind being a non-regulation province, was not governed by the letter of the Code of 1827, but by its spirit, and in order to regulate the procedure, Mr. Gibbs compiled, under the title of "Circular Orders," a code for the guidance of the judicial officers in that province, which was printed by Government, and published for general use. Mr. Gibbs remained in Sind until September, 1860, when he was ordered to the presidency on special duty with reference to the Income-tax Act, then just passed through the Legislative Council of India by the late Mr. Wilson, being first appointed Special Commissioner, but subsequently, in addition, President of the General Commission and Collector of the Tax, thus having, for the town and island of Bombay, the entire management of that unpopular measure. On leaving India on furlough in February, 1862, he received, with the permission of Government, the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Association for the manner in which he had conducted the office of the Income-tax, while his brother Commissioners congratulated him on the success which had attended his efforts as shown by the amount of revenue realised and the absence of dissatisfaction among all classes of the community.

Sir Bartle Frere, then Acting Financial Member of the Government of India, also wrote, saying that he thought the Income-tax had been better worked in Bombay than in any other part of India. During his furlough in England, Mr. Gibbs was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. On his return to India in January, 1865, after acting for a few weeks in the same appointments connected with the Income-tax as he held before leaving India, and as Collector of Bombay, he was in March appointed to the Judgeship of Poona and Agent for the Governor for the Sirdars in the Deccan. These appointments he held until the beginning of 1866, when having been appointed by Her Majesty one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, he left Poona for the presidency. He was invited to an entertainment by the Sirdars and principal inhabitants of Poona, who presented him with an Address, congratulating him on his appointment to the High Court, and while thanking him for the manner in which he had conducted the duties of Judge of Poona specially noticed the great and unusual interest he had taken in the Sirdars, and for the advice he had given and the plans he had suggested for their own benefit, and the instruction of their children.

Mr. Gibbs remained in the High Court until April, 1874, and was the first Civilian Judge selected by the Chief Justice to sit on the "Original Side" of the Court, which represented the former "Supreme" or "Queen's," in contradistinction to the "Sudder" or "E. I. Company Court," and on which, up to that time, Barrister Judges alone had sat. During a year and a half Mr. Gibbs took his share with his Barrister colleagues in every branch of the duties—civil, criminal, and chambers on that side of the Court, while he had already for some years presided over the Insolvent business. On his resigning his seat on the Bench to become a member of the Government of Bombay, he was addressed by the senior Barrister in behalf of the Bar in very complimentary terms, and also by the Native Pleaders on the Appellate side. Mr. Gibbs had long been engaged in schemes for raising the status and qualifications of the Native Judges and Pleaders, and the very stringent rules now in force and which oblige all candidates to pass the examinations in English, were prepared and brought forward by him; the effect of these rules has been to raise the Native Bench and Bar to a position not hitherto reached in any part of India. He also prepared and published a codified edition of all the Orders on the Appellate and another of the rules on the Original Side of the Court. Mr. Gibbs was from May to October, 1873, a temporary member of the Bombay Government, and in April, 1874, succeeded permanently to that office, and during the period he was so engaged, had charge of the Political, Judicial, and Railway Departments, and for a time that of the Public Works; he brought in and passed several important measures through the Legislative Council, including Acts for Mofussil Municipalities, Compulsory Vaccination, Jails, the amendment of the Municipality of the City of Bombay, and lastly, the purchase of the entire foreshore of the island and reconstitution of the Port Trust, a measure of the greatest importance to the trade of the city. He took a prominent part in the arrangements for meeting and dealing with the famine in the Bombay Presidency in 1876-78, and in the preparation of rules which have since been approved of for future general guidance in the event of such a calamity recurring, and, as he was informed by H. E. the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, "for the personal part you took in the initiation and support of these measures, H. M. the Empress has been pleased to confer on you the third class of the Order of the 'Star of India.'" In 1870, Mr. Gibbs was first appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, and continued by four re-appointments to hold that office until his departure from India in 1879. On his resignation a meeting of the Fellows was held, and an address voted, and a subscription for a testimonial was also opened to which the public were invited to join. The fund raised, subscribed to from all parts of the Presidency and even from beyond its boundaries, amounted to about Rs. 16,600—which has been divided between a bust placed in the University Library and a large addition to the books. In addition to this, Mr. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney gave Rs. 1,000 to found a prize of books, value Rs. 40, every year, to be called "The Gibbs's Prize," at the University, the Kutch Durbar gave Rs. 2,500, and the Junaghur Durbar Rs. 2,000 for Vernacular Prize Essays in Mr. Gibbs's name, making a total testimonial of Rs. 22,100, being one of the largest testimonials raised in Bombay in honour of a departing public servant. Before he resigned, Mr. Gibbs had the satisfaction of bringing the scheme for conferring degrees in science to a completion, and it received the approval of the Senate about a month after he had left India. During the last few weeks of his residence in Bombay, he received several other public recognitions of his services, and his departure on the 7th April, 1879, was witnessed by one of the largest assemblies of natives and Europeans assembled for such a purpose. Many of the former, including several Chiefs, had travelled long distances for the sole purpose of bidding him farewell.

At the Convocation of the University of Bombay, held in 1879, an address was presented to Mr. Gibbs, in which his services during his nine years' tenure of the office of Vice-Chancellor were cordially recognised. In the daily detail of administration, the address stated, his long and varied experience in the public service had enabled him to grasp the essential facts of every important question as it arose, and to dispose of varied, and, in some ways, unfamiliar business, with insight, promptness, and practical wisdom. He had constantly presided over the meetings of the Syndicate, and had guided its determinations in a spirit of moderation, justice, and earnest desire to make the discharge of its functions a means to the furtherance of sound education, and of the abiding welfare of the University. The relations of the University to the Government had, during his term of office, and in a great measure through his discretion and good management, joined to the deserved weight of his personal character, been distinguished in general by a good understanding, by mutual concession, and harmonious co-operation. The Freemasons of Bombay honoured Mr. Gibbs on three different occasions in the month of March, 1879. On the 18th March, 1879, Sir Richard Temple entertained Mr. Gibbs at a farewell banquet at Government House, to which were invited, not only all the the heads of departments, but a large number of the leading non-official citizens of Bombay. On the 22nd March, 1879, Mr. Gibbs was entertained at a dinner given by the Byculla Club. The president, Mr. Justice Bayley, proposed the heath of the guest of the evening, and after touching briefly on the judicial, legislative, social, academical, and other qualities of Mr. Gibbs, said:—"I feel quite sure that wherever he may be hereafter, wherever he may settle himself in after-life, when his active powers of work are done, either in what appears to be the rapidly deteriorating climate of England, the more sunny south of France, or, like my very learned and able predecessor in the High Court, my old friend Sir Joseph Arnould, on the sunny slopes and classic soil of Italy, James Gibbs will always bear away with him the kind recollections and the esteem of vast numbers of European and native inhabitants, not only of this city, but of this Presidency, with whom he has come in contact, and he will carry away with him from no place and from no men greater esteem, greater respect and more fervent wishes for his future welfare than from the members of the Byculla Club." At a meeting held on the 1st April, 1879, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society voted thanks to Mr. Gibbs in the following resolution:—"That the most cordial thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon'ble James Gibbs who has intimated his resignation of the office of president, for his assiduous and zealous efforts to promote the prosperity of the Society, for his constant attention to the disposal of the correspondence relating to ancient coins and the arrangement of the coin collection, and also the assistance he has generally rendered to the Committee, not only in connection with numismatic inquiries, but in respect of all subjects coming before them. The members now present express their regret at the retirement of the hon'ble gentleman, but trust that, his health being maintained in Europe, he may yet render many services to the Society and to India in general."

In March, 1880, Mr. Gibbs was appointed to the Governor-General's Council by warrant dated the 7th March. On this Mr. Gibbs resigned the Bombay Civil Service. He left England on 7th April, and took his seat in Council at Simla on 10th May. By this appointment he became *ex-officio* for life a Member and Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and since April, 1882, he had been the Senior Member of the Council of the Governor-General. He had charge of the Home Department and Public Works Department until the Hon. Mr. (now Sir T. C.) Hope was appointed to the Public Works Department in 1882. Since then Mr. Gibbs was in charge of the Home Department only. Mr. Gibbs was President in Council during the absence of the Governor-General, Lord Ripon, in 1883. He was President of the Bengal Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and contributed papers on various subjects both to the proceedings and the journal. Mr. Gibbs supported Lord Ripon during the discussion on the Ilbert Bill, the Education scheme, and the extension of local self-government.

During the week preceding his departure in May, 1885, Mr. Gibbs was entertained by the Freemasons of Bombay at communications of the District Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. An evening party was given in his honour by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., and his friends and admirers met him at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill. A dramatic entertainment was also provided for him by the Raja of Jawhar, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik. The play selected for performance in Hindustanee was entitled "Tilsam-e-Jamshid," specially arranged by Mr. N. R. Ranina for the members of the Alfred Dramatic Company. Since his retirement from this country, Mr Gibbs's health continued to be indifferent; and he has now gone to his rest full of years and honours. His name will long be cherished in this presidency as one of its greatest benefactors.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

A *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary was published yesterday containing the following notification:—

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.M.S.I., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 13th November in the Indian Government steamer Clive, and will be received on arrival with all the naval and military honours due to his high position.

2. As soon as the Clive is signalled from the Light House, three guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at an interval of ten seconds each.

3. At 4-30 p.m. a deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Director of Indian Marine, and the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, will proceed on board the Clive under arrangements made by the Director of Indian Marine.

4. The Viceroy will leave the Clive at 4-45 p.m., and the senior naval officer is requested to make all the necessary arrangements for the landing of his Excellency at the Apollo Bunder, and for the proper salutes being fired from her Majesty's ships in port.

5. On his Excellency's arrival at the steps of the Apollo Bunder, a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A guard of honour of British Infantry with band and colours will be drawn up on the Bunder, and the road will be lined by troops of the garrison as far as the statue of the Queen Empress. A guard of honour of Bombay Infantry with band will be at Government House, Malabar Point.

6. His Excellency will be received at the Bunder by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations only, the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government, the Brigadier-General commanding the Bombay District, the Private Secretary and Staff of his Excellency the Governor, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the heads of departments, civil and military, or by such of the abovementioned officials as are at this time in the presidency town. All officers of her Majesty's services now in Bombay and off duty are requested to attend. An enclosed space will be reserved at the Bunder for officials and native chiefs.

The necessary arrangements at the Bunder head will be made by the Public Works Department, who will reserve accommodation for European and native ladies and gentleman who will be admitted by ticket.

Full dress will be worn.

7. An address of welcome will be presented to his Excellency by the Municipal Corporation.

8. His Excellency will proceed dire

name taxes are levied to make up the deficit caused by the abolition of taxes in the State Revenue. It will appear from this that the names of the old taxes are changed and the new names are given for the same taxes. The old taxes are abolished apparently to further the ends of commerce; but the imposition of new taxes, not only defeats those ends, but oppresses the poor classes to which your Excellency's petitioners belong. From that notification your Excellency in Council will see that almost all the articles which a family-man requires for his use are taxed. Formerly if a cultivator purchased a bullock for his use in Miraj, he had to pay one anna per head, irrespective of the price he paid for the bullock, but the notification levies an *ad valorem* tax of three pies per Rupee and in the case of sheep and goats *half anna* per head.

The subjects of the Miraj State never moved the State authorities to remove the old taxes, which they paid at Miraj from time immemorial without any complaint. The act of abolition of taxes emanated from the State authorities, who look after the State for the Chief, who is a minor, and who is shortly likely to take the administration into his own hands. The petitioners have every reason to believe that their Chief would not have sanctioned the abolition of taxes and the imposition of new ones in the name of Municipality, is the new laws were likely to prove oppressive to hif poor subjects residing at Miraj. Before abolishing the old taxes, he would have seen the state of his finances and he would have made every arrangement to meet the expenses of the State administration. Hitherto the burden of improving the town of Miraj was on the State Revenue and the State Revenue is bound to make provision to meet that expenditure, if the State authorities are disposed to forego some sources of revenue, which existed from time immemorial.

In June last the 35 taxes were abolished and in August a new institution by name Municipality came into existence to levy the taxes and thus to make up the deficit. Before establishing the Municipality the residents were not informed about it. The petitioners came to know about the Miraj Municipality, when the carts containing fresh grass for their cattle, was detained at the Nakas and Annas 4 per cart were demanded and taken. The petitioners, therefore applied to the State Karbhari of Miraj and asked for the refund of the tax, which they paid. The Karbhari took time to consider his reply and the next day he placed a reply in the petitioners' hands, which is herewith annexed and referred the petitioners to the Municipality. The petitioners, therefore, applied to the body which was called Municipality and whose President is the same Karbhari, but there too the petitioners did not get redress. The reply given by the Karbhari in his capacity as President of the Municipality is also annexed. Seeing that in Miraj there was no hope of getting redress, the petitioners, numbering about 800 persons, proceeded to the Political Agent at Kolhapur, at a distance of 33 miles, and prayed for redress. The Political Agent on the first day was favourably inclined when he received the petition and called upon the Karbhari for explanation on the subject and directed the petitioners to wait until the explanation came to him from the Karbhari. On the second day, instead of furnishing the explanation in writing, the Karbhari came to explain the matter personally and interviewed the Political Agent. What took place at the interview, the petitioners are unable to state as the interview took place behind them. After the interview the Political Agent came out from his Bungalow in the compound, while the petitioners were assembling and called upon the petitioners to appoint spokesmen to represent their grievances. Some four or five persons took the lead and showed the probable burden of taxes, which would fall upon them, if the agricultural produce was taxed according to the schedule of taxes made by the Municipality. The Political Agent made his own calculation and according to his calculation, although the burden of tax was half and more than half named by the leaders, charged them with exaggerating the burden of the said tax and making a few alterations in the rates of taxes, disposed of the petition, stating at the same time that among the petitioners there were some females with their children, who were ignorant as to what they were about. He also in his reply charged the leading members with instigating the ignorant persons who were among the petitioners. With reference to the charges brought against the leading petitioners, who stated their case before the Political Agent, the petitioners only state that the charges are groundless and they were made to meet some end, which the petitioner are unable to state. Probably they were made to discourage the petitioner in their attempt to get the agricultural produce exempted from the Municipal tax.

As a last resort the petitioners submit this humble petition to your Excellency in Council and, if permitted to appear in person before your Excellency to state orally their grievances, they are prepared to attend and pray that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to grant the following requests:—

1*st*.—Meraj is inhabited by poor people and principally by an agricultural population, who are unable to bear the burden of Municipal taxation. Besides the present Municipality in not asked for by the residents. It is forced upon them by the authorities. The petitioners hear that a few years ago the proposal for establishing a Municipality at Miraj was negatived by the British Government on the plea of the poverty of the people. If this be a fact, the petitioners pray that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to rule again that there should be no Municipality for Miraj as the people are poor and the requirements of the town do not require one, as was ruled a few years ago. If the funds are available, the State may use them as they were used before the abolition of the taxes. If the funds are not available, the house-owners are prepared to do what the non-Municipal-town residents in the British territory are doing in their towns to keep it clean and healthy.

2*nd*.—If the first request is denied, your Excellency in Council will at least be pleased to keep the state of taxes as it was before the month of June last, until the Chief takes administration of the state into his own hands.

3*rd*.—If both the above requests are denied, the last request of the petitioners is that the agricultural produce of their lands, when brought within Municipal limits and their carts, cattle and houses, be specially exempted from the Municipal taxation.

In conclusion the petitioners pray that your Excellency in Council, taking the peculiar circumstances of the residents of Miraj into consideration will be graciously pleased to grant the first request as Miraj has not fully recovered from the damages caused by the late famine. No doubt the State authorities will try their utmost to keep up the Municipality which they have forced upon the people and if your Excellency in Council yields to their representations, the petitioners are are sorry to state that in order to free themselves from the burden which they are unable to bear, they will be compelled to leave Miraj Municipal limits and seek shelter at a place where Miraj Municipal taxes will not trouble them. The petitioners hear of your Excellency's kind disposition and they, therefore, fervently hope that your Excellency in Council will not leave the petioners without any help to which they are entitled at your Excellency's hands as the State is at present under the direct supervision of the British Government.

THE RED SEA LITTORAL.

THE Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* writing in regard to Watson Pasha's resignation of the Governorship of the Red Sea Littoral and his return to Cairo, says:—

Early in May of the current year the garrison of Suakin consisted of about 3,000 men, of which, roughly speaking, one-third were English and two-thirds Indian. Outside the walls of Suakin the whole country was ruled by the dervishes; beyond the fortifications it was impossible to stir, and Osman Digma at Tamai made raids for cattle under our very guns. Watson Pasha arrived as Governor-General on the 3rd of May, the evacuation by British troops was completed on the 9th, and in their place was a garrison of 2,300 Egyptian troops, including about one-third blacks. The smaller garrison rendered necessary greater concentration, and the camps at Graham's Point and Sikh Redoubt were given up. Osman Digma, with two to three thousand men, was at Tamai in a fort mounted with guns from Kassala. His Emir, Mohamed Sardawi, was at Hashin, eight miles distant, with a considerable force. His duty was apparently to blockade the town and to pick off any of the garrison who might give them the chance. At Shinab, to the north, was another body of rebels, who kept open communications with the sea coast and enabled Digma to get his supplies.

The attitude which General Watson adopted from the first and consistently maintained may be briefly summarized thus. The hostilities had been tedious and troublesome to both sides, more particularly to the Soudanese. Nobody seemed to have gained much advantage from them, but a few unscrupulous men who were apparently acting from selfish motives. The Government was anxious that they should cease, but not sufficiently interested to take any active measures to obtain that result either in the way of men or money. The Soudanese had made the existing situation, it was the Soudanese who must put an end to it. If they thought the existing state of things satisfactory let them continue—the Government would regret it, but not otherwise be interested; if on the other hand, the Soudanese agreed with the Government that the movement was continued for the advantage of an unscrupulous few they would do well to suppress it, and the moment tranquillity was restored in any district, markets would be opened at convenient places and trade allowed in the district.

The careful yet unostentatious circulation of this style of argument was well calculated to effect its object. More educated men than Soudanese are not unfrequently rendered more eager to adopt a measure which is recommended with indifference rather than with proselytizing zeal. The most consummate tact could have devised no better argumente than those which the circumstances forced on Watson Pasha, but of which he availed himself with excellent judgment. Delivered not as an official exposition of policy, but as a matter of course in ordinary conversation with all with whom he came in contact, the idea spread with much greater rapidity than if it had been solemnly promulgated as a Government circular, too well known to contain empty words only. Very shortly the Governor was asked whether he would permit the passing of letters advocating the advantages of peace. This, too, was at once granted, with the dry remark that they might write what they liked, but it would be no use to write about peace unless they did something to obtain it. Letters went to the Amarars, the Beni-Amers, Garribs, Hamdabs, and a few others. Soon a few and then more Arabs came dropping in from outside, hoping to be allowed to remain. The Governor made a point of seeing them, explained his anxiety that circumstances should permit their remaining, regretted that in the absence of peace it was impossible, and sent them away by sea, landing them either north or south of Suakin, as they preferred. Much may be done in the East with what Italians call *la buona maniera*. Probably each of these tourists got back home after his little sea voyage with a different impression of the Egyptian Government under an English Governor to that which he had previously. Certainly, it soon became evident that the state of feeling among the tribes was steadily improving, and that a large section were in favour of peace and the opening of trade. Perhaps the most certain sign of the good effect was that Osman Digma began to get angry, and ordered Mohamed Sardawi to divide his forces, to send a portion to the north to chastise the Amarars, and another to the south to punish the Beni-Amers and Ashraffs. But Osman Digma had calculated without his host; the Amarars showed front and checked the one army, while the other, finding the southern tribes arrayed against them, seem to have lost heart before any fighting commenced and to have made a strategic movement into the mountains.

And now commenced an active correspondence—if such a term can be applied to letters coming from one side only. The head sheikh of the Hababb tribe and his brother wrote to say that they were collecting a force near Teklai, and intended to fight the rebels; Hamad Kantibai, who had been coquetting with the Italians at Massowah, wrote to express his devotion to the Egyptian Government. Several sheikhs who were with Osman Digma at Tamai wrote to say that they and nearly all the others wanted peace, and asked if they might be allowed to see Mahmoud Ali Bey to negotiate with him.

Mahmoud Ali Bey, accompanied by Brewster Bey, was sent in the Condor to the point on the coast nearest Tamai. Here the sheikhs came on board. They said that they were unable to leave Osman, as he had their families and their cattle in his power, but they hoped to be able to take him prisoner, and they asked if there was still a reward to be got for his head. Brewster Bey replied that no reward would be paid for his head, but a good one if he were brought alive into Suakin. The sheikhs left, promising to do all they could for peace. Meanwhile the Governor thought that something might be done in the north. Mahmoud Ali and 200 Amarars were therefore despatched in an Egyptain vessel to Digma's port, Shinab. On arrival at Rowayeb they heard that the Emir Onur was at Jamuna, about six miles inland. The Amarars landed, and assisted by the neighbouring tribe surrounded Onur, and carried off without a blow both him and a large quantity of cloth and grain.

This successful raid encouraged another. It will be remembered that Digma's nothera force had been checked by the Amarars, and was thought likely to attack Baghat. Mahmoud Ali's 200 men were therefore landed, flushed with their recent success, to protect the natives. The Emir Mahamed Madani, a nephew of Osman, marched against them, fired a volley, and killed one of the friendlies, upon which the Amarars charged with such vigour that they routed the enemy, killing the Emir and 64 others, after which the entire northern force disappeared and returned to their homes. Osman Digma, however, made a last effort, as usual, by proxy, and ordered Mohamed Sardawi, his most capable Emir, to collect all his men and crush the Amarars. A battle took place in some not very well defined locality. Sardawi was killed, the force collapsed, and the whole country north of Suakin was cleared of rebels. And now having done something, the Amarars claimed and received their reward. By the 2nd of June a thousand of various tribes assembled at Baghat. A market wat opened, and the Suakin merchants were allowed to open trade there. On the 8th of June a similar favour was granted to the village of Salloom, between Baghat and Handoub. Communication between Suakin and the north had become easy, and a single man could ride through the country without danger. At Rowayeh a small post was established, and the salt works, closed for two years, were reopened.

This much had been accomplished within little more than a month of Watson Pasha's arrival. On the 22nd of June Brewster Bey was sent to Handoub to discuss the situation with the sheikhs at their own request. It was arranged that the Amarars should gradually move towards Tamai, and endeavour to alienate Digma's supporters. This they did promptly, and the next night were attacked by a force which they succeeded in repulsing, killing 32 men with a loss of two only on their own side. Three days later they moved from Hasheen to Suakin, and encamped under the fortifications. From thence they sent parties at night to fire into Osman's camp, with the result that the enemy were completely cleared from the vicinity of the town. In the beginning of July they agreed to make a move in the direction of Tamai—the mounted camelry were sent by land, the others by two Egyptian steamers to Hadder. At Ferrowi they came up with the enemy, pursued them nearly to Tamai, and returned in the evening to Suakin with a few prisoners, 160 camels, and 200 sheep and cattle.

On the 11th the Amarars made what is styled a reconnoissance in the direction of Tamai, a strategical term which would appear to imply firing into the town. The Hamdab tribe were next reported to have entered the field, and concentrating in the vicinity of Sinkat, proposed to attack a body of Osman Digma's followers there. The number of people coming in from Tamai increased daily; but as this district was still unpacified, the majority were deported as previously explained. On the 19th of July the Amarars again moved to Handoub, and a caravan with goods and money sent by Osman Digma to Berber was captured. The Suakin-Berber road is, in fact, reported open to Jebel Kokreb, while the arrival is reported at Massowah of 800 camels laden with gum.

The Amarars and other friendly tribes continued to close in on Tamai and to intercept supplies, the English and Egyptian cruisers watched the coast to prevent importations from Jeddah, and Osman Digma began to find himself very much like a rat in a hole, so, summoning his few remaining followers, he informed them of two very important facts—first, that 4,000 men were marching from Khartoum to the relief of Tamai; and, secondly, that, summoned by the Khalifa Abdalleh to Khartoum, he was starting off to meet them. On the 13th of August, accompained by a faithful few, he decamped.

Nothing shows more distinctly the collapse of the movement throughout the Soudan, than the fact that even the hardy imagination of Osman could not venture to promise more than 4,000 men. A year or two ago he could truthfully boast of his actual 10,000 present, and his imagination at its feeblest would have spoken, of 40,000 in the distance. But even Digma's inventive faculty is limited by what he deems the credulity of his supporters. They maybelieve in 4,000, but the days are past when he could expect them to believe in larger figures. It must be admitted that even the reduced figure does not seem to have been easily digestible, for up to latest advices deserters come in daily, and the rebellion of the Eastern Soudan will, with continued good management, soon become a memory of the past.

And how has this been accomplished? Not by waste of English blood or treasure, not by indiscriminate slaughter of the righteous champions of freedom, but by allowing the blameless Ethiopian to settle his own quarrels in his own way, and by the moral influence of common sense. No English or Egyptian soldier has been employed, the native tirbes have been offered, not peace or war, but plenty or starvation at their own choice. There has been attached no humiliating condition, no inhuman penalty unless it is one to refuse to barbarians the means whereby alone they can continue their internecine slaughter. The result is the natural trading instinct—which is but the instinct of a wish to live—has risen superior to the fanatical instinct, which is but the instinct to kill.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 8 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·864
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·3
Dew Point	67·5
Relative humidity of Air	·665
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	72·1
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	302

*From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

KASHGARIA.

THE *Invalide Russe* has published the following interesting account of the present condition of Kashgaria, based on information supplied by Lieutenant Gronbtchevsky, who recently returned from a journey in the western part of that State, between the towns of Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khoten:—

M. Gronbtchevsky has connected the geodetical survey of Captain Kuropatkine in 1877 with General Prjevalsky's surveys last year in Central Kashgaria—that is, from the Lob Nor Lake to as far as Khoten and Aktu. His surveys have not only completed and corrected those of Mr. (Sir Douglas) Forsyth, chief of the English mission to Kashgar, but have also covered the tract of territory between Irkeschtaman (the frontier fort of Ferghana) and the town of Kashgar, andb etween the latter place and the Sonlok Pass. Besides these geodetical results, the young explorer has furnished a large number of authentic details on the internal organisation and economical condition of the country, and this despite the difficulties of his journey in consequence of the inclemency of the weather and the hindrances of the Chinese authorities.

According to M. Gronbtchevsky the Chinese position in Kashgaria is very precarious. It is a quarter of a century ago since they were driven out by the formidable Tungan rebellion, but they returned after the death of Yakoob Beg in 1877. Weakened by a civil war, the Mussulmans of Kashgaria were only able to offer a very feeble resistance. Notwithstanding the case of the conquest, the situation of affairs has become worse even when compared with ths iron rule of the usurper Yakoob. The Chinese have increased his taxes, which were themselves excessive—as, for instance, in addition to the various taxes on land in both kind and money, the Chinese levy in the most arbitrary manner possible, and under any excuse, provisions for their troops, whether they are in garrion or on the march. There re taxes besides on mills, and in Khoten each girl on marriage has to pay a fee of 2½ roubles. According to this traveller each governor, even down to the chief of a district, has the right of punishing with death, and abuses it. The smallest official can apply torture for the procuring of evidence. Corporal punishment is unlimited; it may go as far as 1,000 blows with the stick, or even further. Women of easy virtue are punished first with 200 blows from a shoe, and are then drawn by donkeys across the the bazaar, where they receive a further number of blows from a stick.

The *Invalide Russe* does not publish the statistics of the traveller, which are described as both copious and interesting, but continues his narrative with a description of the small Khanate of Kounjout, which M. Gronbtchevsky was the first European to visit. This tract is situated south of the Pamir, beyond the chain of mountains called the Mustag. It is watered by the upper course of one of the affluents of the Indus, the Kounjout, from which it takes it name. On leaving Sari-Kul, Kounjout is approached by the Pamir-Tadoumbasch, whence the Mustag may be crossed by any of the three following passes, which are all very easy—namely, the Kaklik, the Myn-tekè (the "thousand goats"), and the Hundjwrab. The route from Tash Kurgan, on the Sari-Kul, to Myskar, the first Kounjout village, is traversed by caravans in six or seven days, and to the capital of the Khanate, the village of Baltit, in twelve or thirteen days. Foot passengers accomplish the journey in half the time of the caravans. The Khanate of Khounjout lies in a narrow gorge on the right bank of the river, the other side of which belongs to the Khan of Nogar, a vassal of the Maharajah of Cashmere. The soil, although cultivated, is exceedingly poor. There are no more than twenty-eight villages, and the capital contains only 500 households. The total population is not above 20,000. The villages, built in terraces on the side of the mountains, are all fortified against the incursions of the Nogars, who are as warlike and inclined to brigandage as their neighbours. The Khanate is a day's march from Gilgit. The present Khan is called Hassan. His dignity is hereditary, and he has a vizier. When any danger arises, the whole population arm. They speak a dialect of their own, but the understand Persian. The trade is small, and there is no current coin. Exchanges are effected with gold-dust or with slaves, who are either pardoned criminals or Nagor captives. There are no herds or flocks; a few yaks and sheep, and about two hundred horses are all they possess. The climate is, however, magnificent. The tea-plant, rice, the vine, pomegranates, peaches and apricots are found there; and all field labour is peformed by the women. Up to 1885 Kounjout paid the Chinese an annual tribute of nine small gold plates, which an envoy took to Khasgar; but since last summer the Khanate has passed under the Empress of India. A Chinese envoy has just been expelled. Although E. Gronbtchevsky has omitted to mention anything about the silk industry of Khoten, the *Invalide Russe* pronounces his report on the western part of Eastern Turkestan "highly interesting." Kounjout is better known to us as Hunza.

GHEE.

A HINDOO writes in the *St. James's Gazette*:—"What is ghee? How is it used by the natives of India? And why is its adulteration by cow's or pigs' fat so obnoxious to them? Clear answers to these questions will bring home to Englishmen the cause of the present agitation about ghee in India. Ghee is prepared by boiling fresh-drawn milk in earthen pots for an hour or more, and adding, after it has cooled, a little curdled milk. The curdled mass is then churned for half an hour, some hot water is added, and the churning continued for half an hour longer, when the butter forms. This butter is then boiled until all the watery particles and curds have been thrown off by repeated skimmings. The clear oil is poured into a vessel to cool, and the granulated mass thus formed is ghee. It is kept in earthen pots, and sold in banyas', shops at the rate of 2lb. to 3lb. for a rupee. If well made, ghee will keep good for years, losing its flavour somewhat, but not its properties, which improve with age. In some old families you will find ghee over a hundred years old, buried under the earth in earthen jars. Instances are known of the preservation of ghee, without taint, for two hundred years, and even longer. Ghee is an article of great commercial importance in many parts of India, being exported to all the seacoast of Eastern and Southern Asia to the extent of 400 to 500 tons annually. According to the statistical authorities, 1,236,431lb. of ghee were exported from India in the year 1879-80. All but the poorest classes in India, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, use ghee for ordinary cooking purposes. Where the English cook uses butter, suet, or lard, the Indian uses ghee. In frying potatoes, in cooking dal, in making sweetmeats, in preparing tasteful dishes, the upper and middle classes always use ghee; which is also rubbed over chupatties, the flat flour-cakes serving for bread, and poured over rice at the time of eating. One of the secrets of the fine flavour of Indian-made curries is the use of good ghee. And neither Hindoos nor Mahomedans will touch any food that is cooked with ghee which they believe to be adulterated by pig's or cow's fat. Besides its ordinary uses, ghee is taken for medicinal purposes. Taken with hot milk it acts as a strong aperient, and, from its soothing and cooling properties, it is rubbed over the body by fasting people. Old ghee occupies a prominent place in the pharmacopœia of the Hindoos, who consider it the best remedy for asthma and bronchitis, and order it to be rubbed on the chest in cases of whooping-cough. Applied in a similar way, it greatly alleviates pain in rheumatism, gout, &c. The older the ghee is the better it is prized, and the more quickly it acts. And for all these purposes ghee must be absolutely free from all extraneous matter. Ghee is believed by the Hindoos to be the purest eatable thing under the sun. The widow, who is forbidden to partake of all luxurious food, is allowed to take ghee with her simple bread or rice. The self-denying jogees, sunnyasis, and other ascetics sometimes, live on nothing but ghee. At weddings, funerals, and on other grand occasions, public dinners must be given, or the offending party will be punished by excommunication from caste. Most of the dishes that are served at these banquets are prepared with ghee. At many festivals alms consisting of rice, dal, and sweetmeats are given to Brahmins; and these sweetmeats must be cooked in ghee. The food set before the Brahmins at feast-times mainly consist of sweetmeats, in the preparation of which ghee enters largely. At cremations ghee is poured over the corpse and on the funeral pyre. But the most sacred use of ghee is its offering to the gods, who are supposed by the Hindoos to have a great predilection for this article. Besides the deities in the temples and shrines, to whom ghee must be offered, every strict Hindoo has got his tutelary god at home, whom he worships every day. Sandal-wood and toolshee-leaf are placed before the image, and incense is burned before it in a little cup, the contents of which are then thrown over the idol. This incense is a compound of sandal, *dhoop* (another fragrant wood), ghee, camphor, and one or two another things. And then the god must be fed with sweetmeats cooked in ghee. For the worship of all kinds of gods the Hindoo must use ghee, which is also the chief thing in *jags* and *homs*, or burnt offerings. To be reinstated in caste, which a Hindoo may have lost by breaking one or other of its innumerable rules, he must go through some solemn expiatory rites, with a free distribution of money to Brahmins and others, of course. One of them is that he must solemnly eat in public five articles connected with the cow—ghee, curd, milk and two others which I shall not mention. From all this it will be evident to what degree ghee is useful and sacred to the Hindoos, and why it must be pure in all cases. To adulterate it by an admixture of the fat of animals, which are abominations in the eyes of the Hindoos, is not only to debase its quality and render it unfit for culinary and medicinal purposes for fear of losing caste, which is so precious to them, but also to make it loathsome to the Brahmins, who must be propitiated, and to the gods, who must be worshipped, with ghee."

COLLIES.

FASHION, like a fickle jade as she is, in dogs is ever changing. The favourite of to-day is forgotten by all, save the more faithful few, for some new or strange breed. "All in turn and nothing long" is the motto of many dogowners, who as soon grow tired of a dog as they do of a horse, and who are ever on the outlook for something new. But there are breeds which maintain their supremacy longer than others, and who win for themselves admirers whose admiration is not evanescent. Such is the case with the collie or sheep dog, the devotees of which will gather in large numbers at the Collie Club Show opening at the Royal Aquarium this morning. There will be gathered the pick of this interesting variety of dog—the pick at least of the show specimens. Whether these are the best of their race may be open to doubt. Probably some bob-tailed specimen, which would not be admitted as a denizen of any aristocratic kennel, would beat any or all of the champions at actual work, but then he would fail in frill, his skull would be large enough to contain a large amount of brain matter, and his tail might not be carried in the orthodox fashion. Still we suppose that even any of the champions would be able after a little training—thanks to the sheep-dog trials and that sufficient time has not elapsed to eliminate by in-breeding all the mental capacity of the breed—to do good work, and might after all, if put to it, become useful rather than ornamental members of the canine community. Taose to be seen at the Aquarium are the latter more than the former, and the beautiful specimens now on the show bench make it small cause for wonder that the collie has become a general favourite, his intelligence and affection making him more truly the companion of man than almost any other breed.

Probably the name collie, or more properly speaking colley, is derived from the term colly, or black, that originally being the colour. Their use has always been as a shepherd's or cattle keeper's dog, and it is from the lonely intimacy of solitary shepherds that the dog has obtained its knowledge of and affection for man and his ways. Away on the mountains, miles from every one else, the shepherd, with no one to talk to but his dog, has seen evolved that almost human sagacity which is so great a feature of the collie. Steadfast, faithful, thoughtful he has become, and were he but endowed with the power of human speech, he would equal, nay excel, many members of the human family. Though actual speech may be denied, there is nearly always between the shepherd and his dog an ability to communicate instructions on the one hand, to understand even to anticipate them on the other so that speech is needless. These dumb signals are all that is required. In days and districts where different breeds were scarcely known, one kind of dog was kept to do all forms of work, and to this we owe the versatility of the sheep dog, which may be trained to meet all demands upon him—to be a tender of sheep or a hunter of deer, a watch or a retriever, a participant in the hunt of otter, of fox, or of badger—ready, in fact, for anything on land or water. Such adaptability is wonderful, and indicates a keen intelligence and quick powers of instinct. The real well-bred—we mean bred from a working strain—collie will kill a rat or a weasel, and up to recent times in the Hebrides this dog was trained to hunt seals. A passage in Adamnau's life of St. Columba would seem to show that thirteen centuries ago the monks of Iona employed the collie in this work.

To watch a sheep dog at work is a most interesting sight, especially in the Lake Country or the Highlands of Scotland. The careful way in which he will gather in all the sheep, even though widely scattered, the gentle yet firm control he has of them, and the readiness with which sign from or word uttered by his master is obeyed is remarkable. It is no uncommon thing for dogs to be left alone with a flock for days or to gather a flock from a whole mountain side, not one to be missing. Shepherds can tell many tales of the sagacity of collies. They will during the dipping season guard the undipped sheep, and separate one by one as rapidly as they are required until the whole have passed through the tub. And a recent writer tells how one of these dogs will gather into a certain hollow, only indicated by a slight wave of his master's crook, all the sheep scattered over hills and valleys for miles around. In one case when the *hirsel* of upwards of twelve hundred were counted, four only were missing, and the good dog on being directed to go instantly and find them, darted off, and was over the nearest ridge in a few minutes. Within half an hour his bark was heard from the top of a steep ridge to the left, and he was seen bringing the four to complete the tale.

Of the faithfulness of the collie much can be said. The Ettrick Shepherd tells how at one time he had several hundred lambs which he was taking to the fold. They scampered off over the hills in three separate divisions and in opposite directions, defying all efforts to find them. Night came, and the search had to be given up. But the dog remained at his task, and in the morning he was found in a gorge standing watch over all the lambs, whom he had gathered during the night. And the story of the drover's collie which, losing his master in crossing by a river ferry in the North of England, for nearly two years regularly went backwards and forwards on the ferry, seeking in vain for the lost shepherd, refusing all the blandishments of others, merely accepting the food given him, is but one proof more of the collie's faithfulness. These could be multiplied indefinitely. Every shepherd could recount tales equally wonderful, and the exception would be to find amongst the true dogs—not the show specimens, which may not be quite pure as some have suggested—those who would fail to act as these have done. Of course, some dogs are endowed with more sagacity than others, but the more appears to predominate.

Amongst the better bred dogs there are two varieties, the smooth and the rough-haired. The latter are more the product of domestication than are the former, for under many conditions the rough-haired variety would be useless. When amongst the mountains in winter, his coat would gather the snow, and be a burden to him rather than a protection. The short, hard-coated dogs are preferred for work, but are not so handsome as their more profusely haired brethren. In spite of their sagacity and intelligence the collie is not the most reliable as to temper, on which account his wise and kindly countenance does not always represent an amiable disposition. Still, he may not be termed treacherous, as some have seen fit to speak of him, and his other good qualities give him a unique position amongst the many breeds of domestic dogs.—*Daily News.*

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER, 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

372-85—Macfarlane and E.—Cadur Fuckeer Mahomed vs. Haji Noor Mahomed, Haji Sulliman and others—M. M. Munshi.

461-85—Ardesir H. and D.—Oomer Jamul vs. Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and others—Payne, G. and S., and Tyabji and D.

464-78—Shamrao P.—Hurryshunker Baskerji vs. Camaji Jeejaji Vunjaree and others—J. C. Cama.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

381-80—Little, S. F. and N.—Premji Heerji and others vs. Goolam Hoosain Meya Jan and others—Craigie, L. and O.

82-82—Nanu and H. and Payne, G. and S.—Jevanji Jafferji and others vs. Heerjibhoy, Hormusjee Shroff and others—Tyabji and D.

Bicknell and K. Janardhun G. for claimants. In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Raghoonath Damodhur and others. F. A. Little for Government.

Long Causes.

464-82—Little S. F. and N.—Sha Bodhraj Purtabsing vs. C. A. Turner.—In person.

232-80—Thakurdas D. and C.—Jairam Khooshaldas vs. Dhurumchund Huruckchund and another—Craigie L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

471-85—Hore C. and B.—C. Connors vs. J. Anderson—Tobin and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

84-85—Jefferson, B. and D.—Runchordas Chuturbhuj vs Khimji Dhunji and others—Crawford and B.

539-76—Little, S., F. and N.—Lukmidas Khimji and another vs Maneckvahoo and others.—Hore, C. and B.

154-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Ludhabhai Ebrahim vs. Bai Hurkore and another.

74-85—Chalk and W.—Thucker Pitamber Soonderji vs. Cassibai—Jefferson, B. and D.

265-85—Chalk and W—Sadashiv Gambhirchund vs. Gopekison Sadutsing and others—Macfarlane and E.

442-85—Ardesir H. and D.—Cooverjee Dhunjibhoy Patel vs. Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Little, S. F. and N.

141-85—Craigie L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhodas and others—W. and B. and H. C. and B.

139-85—Craigie L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore C. and B.

140-85—Craigee L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

341-86—M. H. Khan—Sonu Munji Ramji and others vs. Sonee Karson Ranna and others Shamrao P., T. Pearse and In person—Part heard.

330-86—Macfarlane and E.—Ahmedji Keekabhai and another vs Esmalji Jewabhai—Part heard.

396-86—Ardeser H. and D. Limji Nowroji Banaji vs. Heerabai and others—Part heard.

100-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Nowroji Jehangeer Framji vs. Maneckji Sorabji and another.

319-86—Jefferson B. and D.—Thucker Dewji Vussonji and others vs. Jetha Ramchund.

350-86—Hore, C. and B.—G. S. Forbes and others vs. Mohedin his Kabeersha and others.

367-86—Tobin and R.—The Parell S. and W. Co. vs. Kapurchund Ramji.

381-86—Payne G. and S.—Nowroji Cowasji and others vs. Hyderji Hebtula.

387-86—Thakurdas D. and C.—Jairam Naronjee vs Sadashiv Vishwanath—Ardesir H and D.

397-86—Ardesir H and D—Limjee Nowrojee Banajee vs Josey Soorjee Vussonjee and others.

398-86—Wilkin and B—Hunsraj Vussondas vs Bhikha Bhimjee and others—Craigie, L and O.

399-86—Tyabjee and D—Lalljee Doongersey and others vs. Temuljee Dhunjeebhoy and others.

400-86—Tyabjee and D—Lalljee Doongersey and anr vs Temuljee Dhunjeebhoy and others.

402-86—Jefferson B and D—Aga Abdool Hoosein Hajee Zenal, &c. vs Gopalchund Kothari.

410-86—In person—Motiram Bhugoobhai and another vs Thakordas Maneeklal.

412-86—Ardesir H. and D.—Motilal Hurgowundas vs. Mahomed Rowjee and others.

425-86—Bicknell and R—Mahomed Nubeekhan vs J W Wheal—Little, F., S. and N.

427-86—In person—Gomma Pitta and others vs. Anund rao Luxumonjee.

431-86—Tyabji and D.—Lallji Doongersey and others vs. Merwanji Framji Dady Burjorna and another.

434-86—In person—Amichund Megha and another vs. Memon Joonus Haji Ahmed.

Long Cause.

216-86—Ardesir H. and D.—H. F. Soares vs. Dayal Mathoora and another—Payne G. and S.—Part heard.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Theophane, 1,528 tons, Captain J. Nelson, from Cardiff (Aug. 9) reached this port and anchored in the harbour yesterday, off Mody Bunder. She is laden with coal.

THE s. s. Crown of Aragon, 1,486 tons, Captain W. Fergusson, sunk her anchor in the Bombay harbour yesterday morning. She started with a general cargo from Glasgow on 7th Oct.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, with 2,246 tons, and under the command of Captain J. Verrill, came to these shores yesterday from Shields, which port she cleared on Oct. 8. She brings coal aboard from the latter place.

THE B.I.S.N.Co's s.s. Java, 943 tons, Capt. G. Mackerness, received her port clearance last evening. She sails this morning for P. Gulf and Karachi with the following passengers:—Mrs. Mackenzie and child, Mrs. Schultz, Dr. and Mrs. Sutton, Mr. J. Williams, Armourer G. Yardley; Mr. and Mrs Wray, and 65 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Verneth Hall, 2,690 tons, asrived in this harbour on the 7th instant, from Liverpool, with passengers and a general cargo, under the command of Captain J. Collins. She left Liverpool port on the 9th ultimo, with the following passengers:—Mr. J. Mullahy, Mr. and Mrs. LeMarchand and 2 children, Mrs. Walts and infant, Miss White, Miss Gwin, Miss Wilson, Miss MacCahon, Miss Corbett, Miss Kell, Revd. and Mrs. Barr, Mr. J. B. Cowen and Mrs. McDonough.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shedr.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Inchmaree	1787	F. Major	B	J. Mackintosh.
,, Parramatta	2681	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Khiva	1506	S. Basson	D	P. and O. Co.
,, C. Graham	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Cuba	1373	C. W. Hoseason.	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Lamport	1579	L. P. Cross	K	McCulloch.
,, City of Canterbury	2009	A. B. Grey	L	Sir C. Forbes.
,, W. Hall	2690	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, River Indus	2755	E. B. Murray	N	W. & A. Graham
,, Govino	1454	C. Stephenson	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, R. Rubattino	3044	G. Mersa	Q	F. Bozzoni.
,, C. of Aragon	1485	W. Furgusson	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

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8	Verneth Hall (s)	Collins	Liverpool, Oct.

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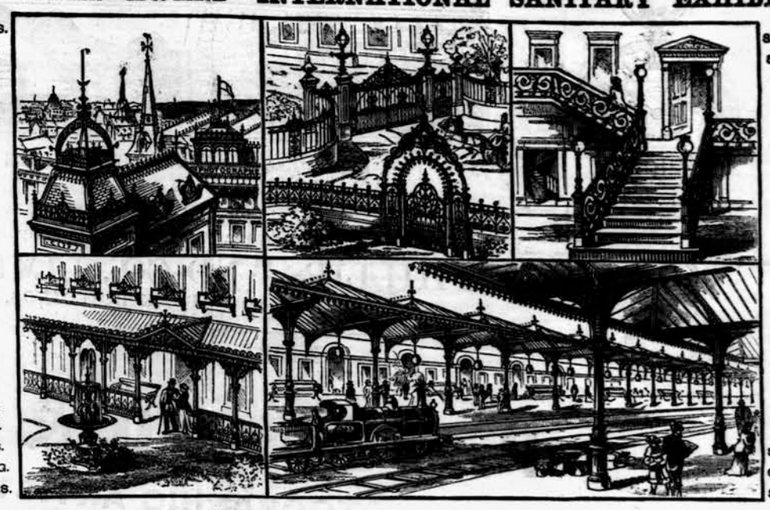

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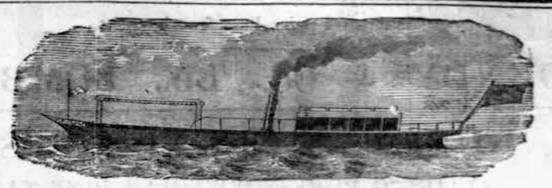

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